
WILLIAM I. Prince of Orange
Founder of the Republick of the United Provinces
PHILLIP WILLIAM Prince of Orange
MAURICE of Prince Orange.
FREDERICK HENRY Prince of Orange
WILLIAM II. Prince of Orange
King sculp.

THE

LIVES

OF THE

PRINCES

Of the Illuſtrious

Houſe of *ORANGE*,

Continued down to the

Preſent TIME.

Collected from the beſt AUTHORITIES, both Printed and Manuſcript.

Illuſtrated with COPPER PLATES and a GENEALOGICAL TABLE.

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TO THE

High and Illuſtrious Prince

William-Charles-Henry Frizo Naſſaw,

Prince of *ORANGE,*

Hereditary Stadtholder of *Friezeland*, Stadtholder of *Guelders*, *Zutphen*, and *Groninguen*, *&c.*

May it pleaſe your HIGHNESS,

I Should not have dared to have laid this Work at the Feet of your Highneſs, tho' it contains the Lives of your Illuſtrious

trious Anceſtors, and on that Account might Claim the Patronage of the greateſt Monarch, did I not depend upon the Univerſal Character of your Highneſs's Humanity to Pardon the Preſumption,

WHATEVER Splendor the being deſcended from a Race of Heroes, ally'd to the greateſt Princes of *Europe*, may give your Highneſs, yet the Virtues of thoſe Illuſtrious Princes, which conſpicuouſly Shine in your Perſon, add ſtill a greater Luſtre to your Name, and have preferr'd you, by the Judgment of a Wiſe and a Great Monarch, to all the other Princes of *Europe*.

THERE

THESE Virtues make the *Engliſh* look upon your Highneſs's Marriage with the *Princeſs Royal*, an Additional Bulwark for the Defence of their Religion, Liberty, and Property, and make their Hearts overflow with Gratitude towards their Sovereign; who, after the Example of the Great King WILLIAM, provides againſt all poſſible Attempts upon theſe ineſtimable Bleſſings, which he preſerves for his People, and will tranſmit to future Ages.

THAT every Happineſs may attend your Highneſs, and that, for the Good of Mankind, you may be bleſs'd with a Numerous Iſſue, who may copy

copy the eminent Virtues of their Illuſtrious Anceſtors, is the Unfeigned Prayer of,

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

Your *HIGHNESS's*

Moſt Devoted,

Moſt Obedient, *and*

Moſt Humble Servant.

WILLIAM MEARS.

THE

PREFACE.

THere is ſcarcely a Child ignorant of the many Bleſſings we owe to the Illuſtrious Houſe of Naſſaw: *The Hero to whom we are endebted for thoſe invaluable Bleſſings, our Religion, Liberty, and Property, not only was watchful over our Welfare, while Providence indulged us in the Continuance of his Life, but extended his Care even beyond the Grave, and provided, by the Act of Succeſſion, for the Happineſs of lateſt Poſterity. It is therefore no wonder, that we ſhou'd at this Time, that his Majeſty gives a Royal* Inſtance *of Gratitude to the Memory of our common Benefactor, and ſhews a paternal Care for his People: It is no wonder, I ſay, that we ſhou'd think we make an acceptable Preſent to the Engliſh (a Nation diſtinguiſh'd for their Gratitude) in publiſhing the Lives of that Illuſtrious and Princely Family.*

It is certain that the Princes of this Houſe have been remarkable for their Intrepidity: Bravery ſeems to be tranſmitted with the Blood of the Naſſaws; *and it is as inconteſtable, that before the Time of the Hero, with whoſe Life we have begun, this Illuſtrious Family produced Princes renown'd for both Civil and Military Virtue.*

Adolphus

Adolphus, *Count of* Naſſaw, *who was elected Emperor of the Romans in* 1292. *was rais'd to the Imperial Purple for his Bravery, and other conſpicuous Virtues. He was ſlain (after a Reign of ſix Years and five Months) in the Battle of* Haſenpuhel, *by his Rival* Albert *of* Auſtria.

But as we had no Deſign to write Volumes, as we muſt have done ſeveral, had we gone back to the Source of the Naſſaw *Family, which made a conſiderable Figure in the ninth Century, we have begun with the Founder of the Commonwealth of the United Provinces; the Hiſtory of the preceding Princes affording but few Occurrencies to engage the Attention of an* Engliſh *Reader.*

Thoſe who are curious, and have a mind to ſearch farther back into Antiquity, may ſatisfy their Curioſity in a Book, entitled, Genealogie & les Lauriers de Naſſau.

I ſhall ſay nothing either to recommend or excuſe the Work; one wou'd ſpeak Vanity, the other be to no Purpoſe. If it either improves or inſtructs, the Compiler is ſatisfied.

THE

THE GENEALOGICAL DESCENT OF THE HOUSE of *NASSAW*,

From their Common ANCESTOR

WILLIAM Count of *NASSAW*,

Surnamed the ELDER;

From whoſe Eldeſt Son the late King WILLIAM III. of Glorious Memory, and all the Princes of *ORANGE*, of that Name, was deſcended in a direct Line.

WALBURGA, Daughter of JOHN Count of *Egmont*, firſt Wife.

MAGDALENA, Wife to HERMAN Count of *Nieuvinar*, died without Iſſue.

ELIZABETH died young.

WILLIAM, ſurnamed the Elder, Count of *Naſſaw*, *Deitz-Dillenbourgh*, &c. born in the Caſtle of *Dillenbourgh* 10th *April*, 1484. was twice married, died at *Dillenbourgh* in 1555.

JULIANA, Daughter of OTHO Count of *Stolberg* and *Coningſtein*, and Widow of the Count of *Hanaw*.

Line of *Orange*.

WILLIAM the Younger, Count of *Naſſaw*, eldeſt Son, ſucceeded his Couſin RENATUS as Prince of *Orange* 1544. he having given up his Territories beyond the *Rhine* to his Brother JOHN, and was a Prince worthy of all Memory. He was aſſaſſinated at *Delft* in *Holland*, &c. He married four Wives, *viz.*

JOHN, ſecond Son, ſurnamed the Elder, was born the 12th of *November* 1535. and is the common Anceſtor of the Counts of *Naſſaw*, viz. 1. *Siegen*; 2. *Dillenbourgh*; 3. *Deitz*; 4. *Hadamar*: Whoſe Deſcendants ſee on the other Side lower down.

3. LEWIS *a.*
4. ADOLPH *b.*
5. HENRY *c.*

Alſo 6 Daughters, *viz.*
1. MARY,
2. ANNE,
3. ISABEL,
4. KATHERINA,
5. JULIANA,
6. MAGDALENA.

1. ANNE, Daughter and Heireſs of MAXIMILIAN, Count of *Buren*, *Leerdam*, &c. firſt Wife, by whom he had

PHILIP-WILLIAM Prince of *Orange*, born 19th *December* 1554. forced into *Spain* 1567. ſet at Liberty 1595. married ELEANORA, Daughter of the Prince of *Conde*, 23d *Nov.* 1606. and died without Iſſue, 1619.

MARY married to PHILIP Count of *Hohenloe* 1595. and died 1616.

2. ANNE, Daughter of MAURICE Elector of *Saxony*, ſecond Wife, by whom he had

MAURICE Prince of *Orange*, Governor of the *Netherlands*, born *November* 14th, 1567. A conſummate Prince, and of great Experience for Peace or War. He died the 23d *April*, 1625. leaving only natural Iſſue by Madam DE MECHELEN, whoſe Poſterity are enobled both in *England* and *Holland*.

3. CHARLOTTE, of *Bourbon*, Daughter of LEWIS Duke of *Montpenſier*, third Wife, by whom he had

Two Daughters,
1. ANNE, and
2. AMILIA.

Six Daughters, *viz.*
1. LOUISA.
2. ISABELLA.
3. KATHERINA BELGICA.
4. FLANDRINA.
5. CHARLOTTA BRABANTINA.
6. AMILIA II

4. LOUISA, Daughter of GASPAR DE COLLIGNE, the Great Admiral of *France*, fourth Wife, married in 1583. by whom he had one Son only, *viz.*

a. A valiant Prince, ſlain 14th *April* 1574.
b. Slain 24th *May* 1568. in a ſharp Rencounter at the Monaſtery of *Heyligerlee*.
c. Count HENRY was killed 14th *April* 1575. with his Brother LEWIS, at the *Mocker*, with whom were ſlain a Son of the Elector Palatin, another of *Bavaria*, neither of whoſe Bodies were ever found.

AMILIA, Daughter of JOHN ALBERT Count of *Solms*, married in 1625. and died in *May* 1675.

HENRY-FREDERICK, born at *Delft* 28th of *February* 1584. ſucceeded his Brother MAURICE as Prince of *Orange*, and Stadtholder of *Holland* 1625. and died 14th *May* 1647.

MARY, eldeſt Daughter of CHARLES I. King of *Great Britain*, married 1641. and died at *London* 24th of *December* 1660.

WILLIAM II. Prince of *Orange*, born the 27th of *May* 1626. Choſen Stadtholder on the Death of his Father in 1647. and died the 6th of *Nov.* 1650. N.S.

LOUISA, eldeſt Daughter, married the 7th of *December* 1646. to FREDERICK-WILLIAM the Great Elector of *Brandenburg*. She died the 6th of *June* 1667.

HENRICA-EMILIA married 1648. to WILLIAM-FREDERICK, Prince of *Naſſaw*, Hereditary Governor of *Friezland*.

HENRICA-CATHERINA married 1658. to JOHN-GEORGE II. Prince of *Anhalt*.

MARY, the youngeſt, married to LEWIS-HERMAN, Palatine of *Simeren*, in 1666. died in *March* 1678.

WILLIAM-HENRY the third Prince of *Orange*, and alſo the third King of *England* of that Name, died at *Kenſington* the 8th of *March* 170½.

JOHN

The GENEALOGICAL DESCENT of His Highneſs *WILLIAM* the preſent Prince of *Orange*, *Friezland*, &c. from JOHN the ſecond Son of WILLIAM, ſurnamed the Elder, mentioned on the other Side.

JOHN Count of *Naſſaw*, ſurnamed SENIOR, ſecond Son of WILLIAM SENIOR, mentioned on the other Side, had the *German* Dominions given him by his Brother WILLIAM. He was three Times married, *viz.*

1. To ELIZABETH, Daughter of the Landgrave of *Luchtenberg*, married *Anno* 1559. She died *Anno* 1579.

2. To CUNIGUNDA, Daughter of FREDERICK III. Elector Palatine, married in *Anno* 1580. She died in 1586. Of whom remains no Male Iſſue.

3. To JANE, Daughter of LEWIS SINEUS WIGTENSTEIN, the 14th of *June*, 1586. by whom he had — Line of *Hadamar*.

Iſſue by the firſt Marriage, beſides Daughters.

Line of *Seigen*. — Line of *Dillenbourg*. — Line of *Deitz*.

WILLIAM-LEWIS, born at *Dillenbourg* the 13th of *March* 1560. Stadtholder of *Friezland*, died 1620. without Iſſue.

JOHN, ſurnamed MEDIUS, ſecond Son, and Propagator of the Line of *Seigen*.

GEORGE, third Son, Propagator of the Line of *Dillenbourg*.

ERNESTUS CASIMIR, third Son, born the 24th of *Dec.* 1573. ſucceeded his Brother WILLIAM LEWIS in the Stadtholderſhipof *Friezland* and *Groningen*; he was General of the *Dutch* Forces, and ſlain at *Ruremond* the 5th of *June* 1632. = SOPHIA HEDEWIG, Daughter of JULIUS Duke of *Brunſwick*, married 1607. died 1642.

JOHN LEWIS, born 1590. Propagator of the Line of *Hadamar*; he was the firſt of the Princes of *Naſſaw* in the Imperial Dyet, died 1653.

HENRICA-AMELIA, ſecond Daughter of HENRY-FREDERICK Prince of *Orange*. = WILLIAM-FREDERICK, the third Count of *Naſſaw Deitz*, born *Auguſt* 1613. ſucceeded his Brother as Stadtholder of *Friezland* 1640. but happening to blow into a Piſtol, to try if it was charged, it went off, and wounded him, that he died three Days after, being in *October* 1664.

HENRY-CASIMIR, the ſecond Count of *Naſſaw Deitz*, born 1611. Stadtholder of *Friezland* 1632. ſlain in Battle in *Flanders* 1640. He left no Iſſue.

AMELIA, born in 1654. married to JOHN-WILLIAM Duke of *Sax-Eiſenach*. She died in *November* 1695.

HENRY-CASIMIR, the firſt Prince of *Naſſaw Deitz*, and the fourth Count; Hereditary Stadtholder of *Friezland*, born the 17th of *June* 1657. died the 25th of *March* 1696. = HENRIETTA-AMELIA, Daughter to JOHN-GEORGE ſecond Prince of *Anhait Deſſaw*, born 1666. married in 1684. ſtill living, and has had Iſſue, only one Son and Daughters.

JOHN-WILLIAM FRIZO, Hereditary Stadtholder of *Friezland*, born the 4th of *Auguſt* 1687. appointed Heir of the Houſe of *Orange* by King WILLIAM III. and accordingly ſtiled himſelf Prince of *Orange*. He was General of the *Dutch* Infantry, and unhappily drowned in croſſing the Paſſage of *Moerdyke* the 14th of *July* 1711. in the 24th of his Age. = MARY LOUISA, Daughter of CHARLES, Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, born 1688. and married in 1709.

1. HENRIETTA ALBERTINA, born 1686
2. MARY AMILIA, 1689
3. SOPHIA HEDEWIG, 1690
4. ISABEL CHARLOTTA, 1691
5. JOHANNETTA AGNES, 169
6. LOUISA LEOPOLDINA, 169
7. HENRIETTA CASIMIRA Poſthuma, 169

CHARLOTTA-AMELIA, born in *October* 1710. married in 1725. to CHRISTIAN, Prince of *Naſſaw Dillenbourg*.

ANNE, Princeſs Royal of *Great Britain*. = WILLIAM-CHARLES-HENRY-FRIZO, poſthumous born the firſt of *September* 1711. Hereditary Stadtholder of *Friezland*, and made Stadtholder of *Gelders*, *Zutphen*, and *Groningen*, in 1722.

THE LIFE OF *WILLIAM* OF NASSAW, Prince of ORANGE,

FOUNDER

Of the COMMONWEALTH of the UNITED PROVINCES of the *Netherlands.*

I Shall begin the Hiſtory of the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Naſſaw*, which ſeems, by a particular Diſpenſation of Heaven, to have been given to the World to be a Check upon Tyranny, and a Bulwark of Liberty; I will, I ſay, begin with the Life of a Prince whoſe Virtues have been equal'd by few and exceeded

by none of the moſt Illuſtrious Heroes recorded in Hiſtory.

William of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*, was born in the Year 1533, at the Caſtle of *Dillembourgh*, in the County of *Naſſaw*. He was nine Years Page of Honour to the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, who had ſo great an Opinion of his excellent Talents, that he took a Delight to communicate with him his moſt important Affairs, and to inſtruct him. He has often declar'd to thoſe he was moſt familiar with, That this young Prince had often furniſh'd him with Expedients and Counſels which ſurpriz'd him, and which otherwiſe he had never thought of.

Every one was ſurpriz'd to ſee this great and wiſe Monarch eſteem him above all thoſe who were about him, and truſt him, at ſo tender an Age, with all the Secrets of his Empire, the Management of Affairs, and the weightieſt Negotiations. He was ſcarce Twenty Years old when *Charles* the Fifth choſe him out from among all the great Lords of his Court, to carry the Imperial Crown, which he reſign'd to his Brother *Ferdinand*; an Office which he diſcharged with much Unwillingneſs, aſſuring his good Maſter, That 'twas an unwelcome Task for him to carry that Crown to another, which his Uncle *Henry*, Count of *Naſſaw*, had put upon his Head.

As a proof that *Charles* the Fifth ſet no leſs a Value on his Courage, than on his Prudence, when *Philibert-Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, was obliged by his own private Affairs to be abſent ſome Time from the *Netherlands*, tho' the Prince was but twenty two years old, and was in *Breda* at that time, *Charles* the Fifth, of his own Accord, againſt the Advice of all his Council, made him Generaliſſimo, to the Prejudice of many experienc'd

perienc'd Captains, and, among the reſt, of Count *Egmont*, who was Twelve Years older, and at a Time when he had to deal with two great Generals, Monſieur *de Nevers*, and the Admiral of *France*. But the Prince was ſo far from receiving any Misfortune that Campaign, that he built *Charlemont* and *Philipville* in Sight of the *French* Armies.

I do not pretend to relate all the Actions of this Prince, which would require a Volume, and which ſo many Hiſtorians have done in ſeveral Languages. My Deſign is to make ſome Reflections and Obſervations only, and to acquaint the World with ſome Particulars of his Life: But in order to make my Hiſtory more intelligible and agreeable to thoſe who have not read his Life, I am obliged to make a ſhort Abridgment of it.

Beſide the Eſteem the Emperor had for his Virtue, there was not a Man at his Court whom he lov'd ſo tenderly as the Prince of *Orange*. Which he made appear to the laſt Moment of his Adminiſtration: For at the famous Aſſembly at *Bruſſels*, A. D. 1555; when the Emperor reſign'd all his Kingdoms to his Son *Philip*, 'twas remarkable, that in ſo conſiderable an Action he was ſupported by the Prince of *Orange*.

All theſe Marks of Confidence and Friendſhip, which the Emperor gave him, were the Cauſe of his Misfortunes: For tho' at his Departure into *Spain* the Emperor recommended him particularly to the King his Son, the *Spaniards* who govern'd him (for he had been bred always in *Spain*) being jealous of the growing Greatneſs and good Fortune of this young Prince, made the King entertain ſuch Suſpicions of him, that his moſt innocent Words and Actions had an ill In-

terpretation put upon them; and the Refuſal which the States made of complying with the Demands of the King, was laid to his Charge.

He eaſily perceived by the cold Receptions of the King, that his Enemies had ruin'd him in his good Opinion: But he was confirm'd in his Belief when King *Philip* was going aboard the Ship at *Fluſhing*, which was to carry him into *Spain*. The King looking on him with a great deal of Anger, reproach'd him with hindering the Execution of his Deſigns, by his private Intrigues. The Prince replying with much Submiſſion, that the States had done every Thing voluntarily, and of their own Accord; *Philip* took him by the hand, and ſhaking it, anſwer'd in Spaniſh, *No los Eſtadòs mas vos, vos, vos*, repeating the word *vos* ſeveral Times, which the *Spaniards* uſe by Way of contempt. The Prince, after this publick Affront, had more Wit than to conduct the King aboard his Veſſel, but contented himſelf with taking Leave of him, and wiſhing him a good Voyage into *Spain*: He was ſecure enough in the City, where he was well beloved, and where there was a great Concourſe of People from all Parts to ſee the King's Embarkment. As a farther Proof of his Diſgrace, inſtead of having the Government of the *Netherlands* conferr'd on him, which his Anceſtors had enjoy'd and which he paſſionately deſired, he ſaw Cardinal *Granville*, his Enemy, at the Helm, intruſted with all the Secrets of the Court of *Spain*, under *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, Ducheſs of *Parma*, and Governeſs of the *Netherlands*; who had particular Orders to have an Eye on his Actions, and to communicate no Affair of Importance to him; which made him reſolve for the Preſervation of his Honour and his Life too, which he ſaw openly

ly threatened, to ſupport himſelf with the Love of the People, and to court Foreign Alliances.

From hence 'tis reaſonable enough to conclude, that King *Philip*, by his ill Uſage of the Prince of *Orange*, who had done ſuch great Services to the Emperor his Father, was himſelf the Cauſe of all the Diſorders in the *Low-Countries*. For had he continued a favourable Treatment to the Prince of *Orange*, according to the Advice and Example of his Father, he had, without Diſpute, never taken thoſe deſperate Reſolutions, which kindled a Fire that raged above a hundred Years, coſt the Lives of ſo many thouſand Men, and drain'd the Treaſure of the *Indies*.

But before I enter upon the General Hiſtory of of the Actions of this Prince, 'twill be proper to ſay ſomething of his Family, leaving the Particulars, which would be too tedious, to the Genealogiſts.

The Houſe of *Naſſaw* is, without Contradiction, one of the moſt Auguſt, and moſt Ancient in all *Germany*. For beſide its high Alliances, the Number of its Branches, and the Honour of giving an Emperor near four hundred Years ſince, it has this particular Advantage, to have continued ten entire Ages, and to boaſt with the State of *Venice*, as a learned Man ſays, That it is founded upon a Baſis of a thouſand Years ſtanding.

Count *Otho* of *Naſſaw*, who liv'd ſix hundred Years ſince, had two Wives: The firſt brought him in Marriage the Country of *Gueldres*, and the other *Zutphen*, which were preſerved three Ages in the Houſe of *Naſſaw*.

After him another Count *Otho* of *Naſſaw*, married the Counteſs of *Viandden*, who had large

Eſtates in the *Netherlands* above three hundred Years ſince.

His Grandſon *Engilbert*, the firſt of that Name, Count of *Naſſaw*, married the Heireſs of *Læke* and *Breda*, A. D. 1404, and was Grandfather to *Engilbert* of *Naſſaw*, the ſecond of that Name.

This Prince was famous both in War and Peace: He won the Battle of *Guinegaſte*, puniſh'd the Rebellion of *Bruges*, and was Governor-General of the *Netherlands* under *Maximilian* the Firſt. He died without Children, and made his Brother *John* Heir to all his Eſtates.

This Count *John* had two Sons, *Henry* and *William*. The Lands in the *Low-Countries* fell to *Henry*'s Share; *William* the youngeſt had thoſe of *Germany*. This is that *Henry* Count of *Naſſaw*, to whoſe ſtrong Solicitations againſt *Francis* the Fifth, *Charles* the Fifth owed his Empire. This was he, who on the Day of his Coronation put the Imperial Crown upon his Head: Nevertheleſs, after the Concluſion of Peace between thoſe great Princes, when he was ſent by the Emperor to do Homage for the Countries of *Flanders* and *Artois*, King *Francis* by an incredible Generoſity forgetting all paſt, married him to *Claude de Chalons*, only Siſter to *Philibert de Chalons* Prince of *Orange*, who had been brought up by *Anne* of *Bretagne* his Mother-in-law. By this Means *Rene de Naſſaw*, and of *Chalons*, his only Son, was Prince of *Orange* after the Death of his Uncle *Philibert de Chalons*, who died without Iſſue.

William Count of *Naſſaw*, Brother to Count *Henry*, embraced the reform'd Religion, and baniſh'd the *Catholick* out of his Dominions. 'Twas he who was the Father of the Great *Wil-*

liam

liam of *Naſſaw*, whoſe Life I am writing, who became Prince of *Orange*, and Lord of all the Eſtates of the Houſe of *Chalons* by the Will of *Rene de Naſſaw*, and *de Chalon* his Couſin *German*, who was kill'd at the Seige of *St. Deſier*, A. D. 1544, and left no Children.

The Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, who was ſo much obliged to the Houſe of *Naſſaw*, was extreamly concern'd to ſee this young Prince bred up a Heretick: With much ado, he removed him from his Father, and placed him near his Perſon, in order to his Converſion to the Catholick Religion, which indeed the Prince made a publick Profeſſion of as long as the Emperor liv'd, and in the Beginning of the Reign of *Philip* the Third. But the Prejudice of this Education in the new Religion which he had ſuck'd in with his Milk, and of which he had a Taſte afterwards at the Court of *France*, where the new Opinions were very much in vogue, when he was a Hoſtage at *Paris* for the Peace of *Cambray*, made ſo ſtrong an Impreſſion on him, that he could never wear it off.

His Father, Count *William* of *Naſſaw*, had five Sons and ſeven Daughters by *Julienne* Counteſs of *Stolbourg*. The eldeſt was this *William* of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange:* The youngeſt was *John*, Count of *Naſſaw*, who left a numerous and renowned Poſterity behind him. The three other Sons were *Lodowick*, *Adolphus*, and *Henry* of *Naſſaw*, who ſignaliz'd themſelves in the Civil Wars of *France* and of the *Netherlands*. They were never married, and all three died with their Swords in their Hands, couragiouſly ſeconding the Deſign of their elder Brother.

The ſeven Daughters of *William* of *Naſſaw* were all married: One to the Count *de Bergues*,

and was Mother to that Count *de Bergues*, who commanded the *Spaniſh* Armies againſt his Couſin *Germans*, Prince *Maurice* and *Henry Frederick*, and afterwards quitted the *Spaniſh* Service upon ſome Diſguſt. The other ſix were married to Sovereign Counts of *Germany*; one among the reſt to Count *Schouarsbourg*. who had the Misfortune to be preſent at *Antwerp* when *John Jouregny*, a *Biſcayner* had like to have kill'd the Prince with a Piſtol-ſhot, and at *Delft* when he was aſſaſſinated by *Balthaſar Guerard*, a Native of the *Franche Comtè*: For ſhe was never abſent from her dear Brother, who loved her entirely.

William Prince of *Orange*, was of a middle Stature, of a brown Complexion, with Cheſnut Hair; he talked little, thought much; but he ſpoke always to the Purpoſe, and his Words paſſed for Oracles. No private Man in the Time of *Charles* the Fifth liv'd with ſo much Splendor as the Prince of *Orange*: He entertained all the Foreign Princes and Miniſters at his Houſe; and, in ſhort, was the Glory of the Emperors and his Sons Court; who in his Proſcription which he thunder'd out againſt the Prince of *Orange*, having upbraided him with the Favours he had received from, and the ill Return made him, the Prince in his Apology replyed, That he was ſo far from having any Obligations to the King, or enriching himſelf in his Service, that he had born the principal Expence of the Court, the King taking ſo little Care, that he was forced to defray it out of his own Pocket.

This ſplendid Way of living, and his engaging Manner of inſinuating himſelf into all Peoples Affections, gain'd him the Eſteem and Friendſhip of all the World. Beſide, he had a great Advantage over all the Princes and Lords

of the Emperor's Court; the Houſe of *Naſſaw* having had the Honour to produce the Emperor *Adolphus*, who was kill'd, A. D. 1298. at the Battle of *Spires*, upon whom theſe Verſes were made.

Anno milleno trecentis bis minus annis,
In Julio menſe, Rex Adolphus cadit enſe.

When King *Philip*, who had been bred up in *Spain*, came into the *Low-Countries*, in his Fathers Life-time, there appear'd ſuch a vaſt Difference between the Father and Son, that all the People, and particularly the Nobility, conceived as much Averſion and Contempt for one, as they had Love and Veneration for the other. The Emperor was good natur'd, eaſy of Acceſs, treated all Sorts of Nations familiarly, and talked to them in their own Language; which won him an univerſal Reſpect and Veneration. King *Philip* rarely appeared in Publick, wore his Clothes always in the *Spaniſh* Faſhion, talked little, and ſtill *Spaniſh*; which procured him the general Hate of the Nobility, and the People of the *Netherlands*; who hating and dreading the Pride of the *Spaniards* that govern'd him, demanded of him, in full Aſſembly of the States held at *Ghent*, to withdraw all foreign Troops out of the *Netherlands*, to employ their own Forces for the Security of the Towns, and to make no Stranger Governor of the *Low-Countries*. Theſe Demands ſurprized and incenſed the King; who believed all was done by the Inſtigation and Contrivance of the Prince of *Orange*; but concealing his Reſentment, he gave the States Hopes of complying with their Requeſts. In this Aſſembly he made *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, his natural Siſter, Wife of *Octavio Farneſe*,

Farneſe, Duke of *Parma*, abſolute Governeſs of the of the *Low-Countries*, created many Knights of the *Golden Fleece*, and then embarked for *Spain*. At his Departure he left Orders with the Governeſs, to eſtabliſh the *Spaniſh Inquiſition* in the *Netherlands*, and to erect ſeveral new Biſhopricks. Theſe Innovations were the original Cauſe of all the Civil Wars and Confuſions; ſo ſtrange an Averſion had the People for the very Name of the *Inquiſition*, and the new Biſhops, whom they conſider'd as the Agents and Under-Officers of that Tribunal.

Anthony Perrenot, Cardinal *de Granville*, firſt Biſhop of *Arras*, and then of *Malines*, was Miniſter of State, and had all the Management of Affairs under the Dutheſs of *Parma:* He was Son to *Nicholos Perrenot* of *Beſançon*, Secretary of State to *Charles* the Seventh, who, for his perſonal Merit, had advanced him from a private Citizen. This Cardinal, naturally haughty and inſolent, treated the Nobility in a very imperious Manner: For which they hated him to ſo great a Degree, that at laſt Count *Egmont*, Count *Horn*, and the Pringe of *Orange*, no longer able to bear his inſupportable Pride, wrote in plain Terms to King *Philip*, that his Arrogance and violent Proceedings were abhorr'd by all the Nobility and People, and would ruin the *Netherlands*, if he was not recall'd in Time.

This Remonſtrance was in *Spain* conſidered as a criminal Boldneſs; and from that Time the Reſolution was taken to deſtroy theſe three Lords, and all their Adherents. But at that Conjuncture they were conſtrained to diſſemble, and recall the Cardinal. Great Diſorders happening in the *Netherlands*, Count *John de Bergues*, Governor of *Hainault*, and *John de Montmorency*, Lord of

Montigny

Montigny, Governor of *Tornay*, were diſpatched into *Spain*, with Orders to acquaint the King with what had paſſed, and to perſuade him to compoſe the Differences by Mildneſs and Clemency, rather than by Severity and Roughneſs. But both loſing their Lives there, was a warning to the reſt to ſtand upon their Guard.

As ſoon as the Prince of *Orange*, who was a great Politician, knew the Reſolution the King had formed, of ſending the Duke of *Alva* with an Army of *Spaniards* and *Italians* into the *Netherlands*, he wiſely judg'd that *Philip* deſign'd to revenge himſelf on the States, for the Demands they had made him, and the forcible Removal of the Cardinal; which was generally imputed to him. Knowing beſide, that the Alterations which were to be made, would infallibly occaſion great Convulſions and Commotions, he deſired the Governeſs to require of the King Leave to reſign his Governments of *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Utrecht*, and *Burgundy*, which was denied him.

He was only perſwaded to remove from him his Brother Count *Lodowick*, who was thought to give him Counſels which were prejudicial to the Peace of the *Netherlands*. This he did not think fit to conſent too; no more than to the new Oath of Fidelity to the King, which many other great Men refuſed to take; for this Oath obliging him to root out Hereticks, he muſt conſequently have ſworn the Ruin of his own Wife, who was a *Lutheran*. Beſide he alledged, That having already taken the Oath of Allegiance, 'twas needleſs to take a new one, unleſs they queſtioned his Fidelity. The ſame Courſe was followed by *Anthony de Lelain* Count of *Hochſtrat*, Governor of *Malines*, Count *Horn*, *Philip de Montmorency*, Admiral of the *Low-Countries*, and *Henry Brederode*, *Baron de Viane* and

and Viſcount of *Utrecht*, deſcended from the Sovereign Counts of *Holland*, and by many other Lords.

A. D. 1566. in *April*, the Governeſs preſſing with great Heat the Eſtabliſhment of the Inquiſition and the new Biſhops, four hundred Gentlemen, headed by Count *Lodwick* of *Naſſaw* and Count *Brederode*, (the next Day arrived the Count *de Bergues* and *Culembourg*,) met at *Bruſſels* in the *Hotel de Culembourg*, and had the Boldneſs to preſent a Petition which they had dawn up to the Governeſs in the Palace. The Heads of this Petition were to reject the Inquiſition, the new Biſhops, and the Publication of the Council of *Trent*; which they mantained to be contrary to the Intereſt of the Provinces.

This famous Petition, preſented by the Nobility marching two by two modeſtly clad, and armed only with their Swords, was at firſt ſlighted; and Count *Barlaymont*, a great Confident of *Madam de Parma*, becauſe he ſaw a great many in the Company not ſo rich as himſelf, told the Governeſs, by way of Contempt, that they were a Troop of Beggars; and that ſhe ought to take no Notice of, or have any Regard for them. Hence the Name *Gueux*, or Beggars, continued to that Party, as that of *Huguenots* to the Proteſtants of *France*. The *Confederate Nobility*, far from taking Offence at this Nick-name, applyed it to themſelves; and cloathed themſelves all in Gray Cloths, and wore little wooden Porringers, and Beggars Bottles in their Hats, and drank Healths publickly to the *Gueux*, or Beggars, at their Entertainments.

The Gentlemen who entred into this Aſſociation wore at their Collar a Medal of Gold, on one Side of which was ſtamped the King's Image, on the Reverſe two Hands joined, holding a Bag with

with this Inſcription, *Fidels au Roy juſque a la beſace:* Faithful to the King, even to Beggary. The greateſt Lords on their Footmens Liveries embroider'd Diſhes, Bottles, and Beggars Bags, glorying in the Nick-name; and publiſhing, That they would Sacrifice their Fortunes to ſupport ſo juſt a *Confederacy.*

About the End of the Year 1566. the Prince of *Orange* had a Conference at *Dendermonde* with Count *Egmont*, *Horn*, *Hochſtrat*, and his Brother *Lodowick*, to conſult of Means for their own Security, and the good of the Provinces: Moſt of them were of Opinion to take up Arms, and oppoſe the Enterance of the *Spaniards* into the *Low-Countries*, who had a Deſign to ruin them, as the Prince of *Orange* made appear by Letters of the *Spaniſh* Reſident at *Paris*, which he had intercepted. But Count *Egmont*, Governor of *Flanders* and *Artois* who had a great Intereſt with the Soldiers, would not harken to it; but remonſtrated to the Aſſembly, That they ought to truſt to the King's Clemency and Goodneſs. Which he repeated again at *Villebrook* in another Meeting; and the Prince of *Orange* reply'd, That this Clemency of the King would be his Ruin; and that the *Spaniards* would make him a Bridge over which they would paſs into *Flanders*, and which they would break down as ſoon as they had entered. After this the Prince told him, That ſince he took ſo little Care of his Safety, he would provide for his own, by retiring into *Germany.* To which the Count anſwered, *Farewell Prince without Land*; and the Prince reply'd, *Farewell Count without a Head*; which Prophecy proved too true.

A. D. 1568. the 10th of *February*, the *Spaniſh* Inquiſition declared guilty of High Treaſon all thoſe who had not oppos'd the Hereticks of the *Nether-*

Netherlands. This was, in effect, condemning all the Nobility, which the Council of *Spain* had a Deſign to deſtroy, particularly the great Men and Governors of Provinces, and thoſe who had preſented the Addreſs againſt the Inquiſition. And this Declaration the King confirmed by an Edict which bore the ſame Date.

Philip then ſent the Duke of *Alva* with an Army of Veteran Soldiers, compoſed of *Spaniards* and *Italians*, to ſucceed *Margaret* Dutcheſs of *Parma* in the Government of the *Low-Countries.* The Duke paſſed from *Spain* into *Italy*; where having made a Rendezvous of his Troops, he entered into *Luxemburg* through *Savoy*, the County of *Burgundy* and *Lorrain*, and croſſed all thoſe Countries without the leaſt Complaint of the Inhabitants in ſo long a March; ſo ſevere was the Duke, and ſo ſtrict an Obſerver of Military Diſcipline

The Prince of *Orange*, before the Arrival of the Duke of *Alva*, retired into *Germany* to his County of *Naſſaw*, giving out, that under pretence of ſettling the Inquiſition, and other illegal Things, contrary to the Liberties and Privileges of the Provinces, the *Spaniards* Deſign was to force them into Rebellion, that they might have a plauſible Pretence of enſlaving them, and erecting a Deſpotick Government in the *Netherlands*, as a revolted and a conquered Nation, in the ſame Manner as they had done with the *Indies*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Milian*, and *Sardina.* Indeed the Severity and Cruelty of the Duke of *Alva* confirm'd what the Prince gave out, not only to the Provinces, but to all the neighbouring Princes; who condemned his unjuſt and violent Proceeding, and particularly the Emperor *Maximilian*, a good-natured and a merciful Prince.

At his firſt coming the Duke eſtabliſhed a Sovereign Council of twelve Judges, of which he made himſelf the Preſident. They were all Men of the Long Robe, of no Birth nor Merit, except *les Sieurs Barlaymont* and *Norcairme*, who were Gentlemen of Quality. The moſt eminent was *John Vargas* a *Spaniard*, ſo famous for his Cruelty, that the *Spaniards* uſed to ſay, They had need of as keen a Knife as that of *Vargas*, to cut off the Gangreen of the *Low-Countries*.

Sentences were often paſſed by only two or three Judges of this Council, as the Judgment againſt *Strales* a Burgomaſter of *Antwerp*, which was ſigned only by *Vargas* and two other *Spaniards*.

On the Firſt and Second Days of *June*, eighteen Lords and Gentlemen were barbarouſly executed at *Bruſſels*; amongſt the reſt, the two Barons of *Battembourg* Brothers, *John de Montigny* Lord of *Villiers*, and the Lord *de Huy* a Baſtard of the Count of *Namur*, Drums beating all the Time of their Execution, that their dying Speeches might not be heard, nor the People ſtirred up to Compaſſion by hearing them compain of the Injuſtice which had been done to them.

The Fifth of *June* following were publickly executed at *Bruſſels*, Count *Egmont* and Count *Horn*, ſeveral Regiments of Native *Spainards* being drawn up in the great Square, to guard the Execution. I may ſay, that the Death of theſe two Lords coſt the *Spaniſh* King the *Low-Countries*.

The firſt won the Battle of *St. Quintins* and *Gravelins*. The *French* Reſident at *Bruſſels* wrote to Court, that he had ſeen that Head cut off, which had twice made *France* tremble.

Cardinal *Granville* never feared any of the great Lords of the *Netherlands*, but the Prince of *Orange*, for the reſt were not capable of forming or maintaining

taining a Party; and when the News was brought to *Rome* in general, that the Duke of *Alva* had ſeized on all the great Lords of the *Low Countries*; he asked whether *Silence* was taken, meaning the Prince of *Orange*; and when they told him, No; he replied, The Duke had done nothing.

The Prince of *Orange*, who had put himſelf into a Place of Security, was ſummoned to appear before the ſupreme Council, who condemned him for not obeying: For he appealed to the States of *Brabant*, his natural Judges, and to the King himſelf, as he was Knight of the *Golden Fleece*; and conſequently, could not be tryed by ſubdeligated and ſuſpected Judges, his profeſſed Enemies; but by the King himſelf, aſſiſted by his Peers the Knights.

This he repreſented at large in publick *Manifeſto's* to the Emperor *Maximilian* and the *German* Princes, who approved his Reaſons, and condemned the Violence of the Council of *Spain*, which went ſo far as to ſeize on his eldeſt Son *William* Count *de Buren*, who was arreſted in the College of *Louvain* at the Age of Thirteen, contrary to the Privileges of the Univerſity, and the Country of *Brabant*, and afterwards carried Priſoner into *Spain*.

Such hard Uſage made the Prince reſolve to paſs the *Rubicon*; hazard all, as *Cæſar* did; endeavour to do himſelf Juſtice, and have Satisfaction for his Injuries by way of Arms. He raiſed an Army in *Germany*, and ſent it into *Friezland* under the Command of Count *Lodowick* his Brother, who made a happy Beginning of the Campaign, by the entire Defeat of *John de Ligny*, Count of *Aremberg*, Governor of the Province, a famous Captain. The Satisfaction this Victory gave Count *Lodowick* was ſoon over by the Duke

of

of *Alva* falling upon him at a Time when the *Germans* being in Mutiny for their Pay, occaſioned the Loſs of his Army, which was in a manner cut to Pieces, or puſh'd into the *Ems*; the Count himſelf narrowly eſcaping by the Succour of a ſmall Boat.

The Prince of *Orange*, a Man of a ſteady and unſhaken Courage in all his Misfortunes, no way aſtoniſh'd at this Blow, raiſed another Army of twenty-four thouſand *German* Horſe and Foot, which he joined to a Body of four thouſand *French*, commanded by *Francis de Hangeſt*, Lord of *Genlis*. Before he entred into the *Netherlands*, he publiſhed a *Manifeſto*, in which he laid open the Reaſons he had to take up Arms; clear'd himſelf of the Crimes he was charged with, excepted againſt the *Bloody Council*, and the Duke of *Alva*, who pretended to be his Judge. He own'd that he had quitted the Church of *Rome*, for a Religion which he thought more agreeable to the Holy Scripture; declar'd that he was forced to make War for the Preſervation of his Country, and to free it from the Slavery the *Spaniards* were preparing for it, as in Duty bound, being one of the great Lords of the *Netherlands*. He hoped that King *Philip*, whoſe good Inclinations were obſtructed by the ill Counſels of the *Spaniards*, would one Day better conſider the Fidelity of the Provinces, and the Oath he publickly took for preſerving their Privileges: He ſaid, that the Laws of the *Dutchy* of *Brabant* diſpenſe with the Subjects paying that Obedience to the Errors and Miſtakes of their Princes, which they only owe to their lawful Commands, which ought to be conformable to the Cuſtoms of the Province. He added, that the *Brabantines* never ſuffered any Prince to take Poſſeſſion of the Government be-

fore they had agreed with him, That if the Prince breaks the Laws, and the Conſtitutions of the *Dutchy*, the Subjects ſhall be abſolved from their Oath of Allegiance, till their Injuries are redreſſed.

After the publiſhing this *Manifeſto*, the Prince having paſs'd the *Rhine*, had the good Fortune to croſs the *Maeſe* at a Ford between *Ruremonde* and *Maeſtricht*, placing his Horſe above it, to break the Force of the Water, while the Foot went over. The Duke of *Alva*, who was on the oppoſite Side to diſpute his Paſſage, being told by Count *Berlaymont* that the River was no longer between them, not believing it, asked if the Prince's Army had the Wings of Birds.

Thus the Prince of *Orange* entred into *Brabant*. But the Duke, who would not ſtake the *Netherlands* upon the Succeſs of a Battle againſt a freſh Army, ſtronger than his own, having fortified all the Towns, covering himſelf with Rivers, and poſting himſelf very advantageouſly, laughed at the Prince of *Orange*, who preſented him Battle every Day. For after the Prince had made twenty-nine Incampments, without being able to draw the Duke to an Engagement, being received into no City, contrary to his Hopes, and preſſed by Famine in a little Country, incapable of longer ſupplying ſo numerous an Army, and his Soldiers mutinying and demanding their Pay, (in one of which Mutinies ſome Officers were killed in his Sight, and he himſelf had been ſhot if the Piſtol-bullet had not lighted on the Pommel of his Sword,) he was forced to disband Troops which refuſed to follow him into *France*, to the Aſſiſtance of the *Hugonots*, the greateſt Part of the Officers telling him, That they promiſed to ſerve only againſt *Spain*, not *France*. He paid the Army

Army with the little ready Money he had, with his Plate, and the Money which the Sale of his Artillery and his Baggage yielded him, engaging to the principal Commanders his Principality of *Orange*, and his other Lordſhips, for the Security of what he ow'd them.

The extraordinary Prudence and Firmneſs of the Duke of *Alva* can never be ſufficiently admired, who found out an excellent Way of beating his Enemies without fighting; whereas other Victories are uſually won by bloody and hazardous Battles.

The Prince of *Orange* disbanded his Army in *Strasbourg*, where he arrived from the *Netherlands* through the Frontiers of *Picardy*, *Champagne* and *Lorrain*.

Between *le Queſnoy* and *Cambray*, the Prince cut off eighteen Companies of Foot, and three hundred Horſe, and made almoſt all the Officers Priſoners. *Don Rufillé Henriquus*, Son to the Duke of *Alva*, with many others, were killed upon the Place; which was ſome Satisfaction to him for the Blow he had received in *Brabant*.

The Prince out of this great Army reſerved to himſelf only a Body of twelve hundred Horſe, and with his Brothers, Count *Lodowick* and *Henry*, joined the Prince *Palatine Wolfgang*, Duke of *Deuxponts*, whom he found ready to enter *France*, to ſuccour the *Hugonots*. He was preſent at the Taking of *la Charité*, which was very happy for that Party; for if the *Germans* had not made themſelves Maſters of a Paſſage over the River *Loire*, they could never have joined the Admiral. He was afterwards in the Battle of *Roche la Ville*. *D' Avila* obſerves, that the Prince of *Orange* on this Occaſion commanded the main Battle of the *Hugonot* Army, with the Count *de*

Rochefoucaut. He was afterwards at the Siege of *Poictiers*, which was fatal to the *Huguonots*. At laſt he quitted the Camp at *Foy la Bineſe* near *Richelieu*, diſguiſed like a Peaſant, with four Men in his Company; and after having croſſed *Tourrain* and *Berry* with great Difficulty, he arrived at *la Charité*, and then at *Montbeliard*, from whence he retired into his County of *Naſſau*, to raiſe new Forces. His Brother Count *Lodowick* was afterwards at the Battle of *Moncountour*; whence he ſaved himſelf in the Company of the Admiral *de Chatillon*, and a Body of the *Hugonot* Horſe.

This Year the Admiral adviſed the Prince of *Orange* to give out Commiſſions for Commands at Sea, to ſeveral Perſons of Quality, driven out of the *Low Countries* by the Duke of *Alva*, aſſuring the Prince, that if he could once ſet Footing in *Holland*, or in *Zealand*, Countries very ſtrongly ſituated, it would be difficult to force him out, as he was well beloved by the People, who would never fail him at his Need.

William, Lord of *Lumay*, deſcended from the Count *de la Mare*, was the Chief of theſe Refugees. He and his Aſſociates were called the *Sea Gueux*, by way of Diſtinction from the Land *Gueux*. This Advice of the Admiral was very uſeful to the Prince of *Orange*, and was a ſort of Prophecy of his Eſtabliſhment in thoſe Provinces; for by this Means he poſſeſſed himſelf of all *Holland* and *Zealand*, and was as ſucceſsful and victorious at Sea, as he had been unfortunate at Land; for it was obſerved, that in ten Years continual War, the *Spaniards* were always beaten by the *Hollanders* at Sea.

In the Year 1570. Peace being concluded with the *Hugonots*, the Court of *France*, the better

to

to amuſe and over-reach the *Hugonots*, made a ſhew of employing them againſt the *Netherlands*, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Alenzon*, Admiral *Colligny*, and Count *Lodowick* of *Naſſau*. The Court pretended to be diſſatisfied with the King of *Spain*, for poiſoning *Iſabella* of *France*, his Wife, whoſe Death the *French* gave out they would revenge, and the Murders of the *French* that had been maſſacred in *Florida* by the *Spaniards*. They promiſed the Prince of *Orange* by Count *Lodowick* his Brother, whom they had loaded with Honours and Careſſes, a conſiderable Supply of Men and Money, and the Sovereignty of *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, and *Friezeland*; and that they would join the other Provinces to *France*.

The Prince of *Orange*, upon theſe great Hopes and Appearances, which proved falſe, refuſed a very advantageous and ſecure Treaty, which the Emperor offered him, from the Part of the King of *Spain*, and ſent Forces under the Command of his Brother-in-Law the Count *de Bergues*, to make an Attempt upon *Gueldres* and *Over-Yeſſell*. The Count took *Zutphen*, and ſeveral other Places. His Brother Count *Lodowick* was to make a conſiderable Effort on the Side of *Hainault*, where he ſurprized *Mons*, the Capital of that Province, which Diverſion hindered the Duke of *Alva* from retaking the Cities of *Holland* and *Zealand*, which had newly declared againſt him, and which he might eaſily have done at a Time when they were unprovided of Forces and Neceſſaries for their Defence. But nothing incenſed the Duke of *Alva* ſo much as the ſurpizing of *Mons*, which he reſolved to recover at any Rate, leaving every Thing elſe to apply himſelf wholly to this Siege, which gave Time to the revolted Cities to draw

Breath, and furniſh themſelves, at Leiſure, with Men and Ammunition.

The brave Defence Count *Lodowick* made by the Aſſiſtance of Monſieur *de la Nove bras de Fer*, and many of the *French* Nobility, render'd the Siege of *Mons* very long and difficult. The *Spaniards* fired above 20000 Cannon-ſhot againſt it.

In the mean while the Prince of *Orange*, who had retired into *Germany*, had raiſed a greater Army than his firſt, to enter *Brabant*, where the Cruelty and Exactions of the Duke of *Alva* made him hope for better Succeſs than he had in his firſt Invaſion. As this Army was to be paid with the Money promis'd by the *French* Court, the Prince believ'd, upon good Grounds, that the *Low Countries*, attacked on ſo many Sides by Land, and its Coaſts harraſs'd by his Lieutenants, (in *Holland* and *Zealand*,) the Counts *de la Mare*, *Sonoy*, *Treton*, &c. could not be defended by the *Spaniſh* Forces. It is very probable, that in the then Situation of Affairs, the *Spaniards* would have been driven out of the *Netherlands*, had the *French* made good their Promiſe.

To this agreeable Proſpect we may add the Tyranny of the Duke of *Alva*, which had diſpos'd the *Flemmings* in his Favour; and they were ready to open their Gates to him, when he left *Germany* to enter the *Low Countries*, with a conſiderable Army. He was immediately receiv'd into *Ruremonde*, where paſſing the Bridge, he enter'd *Brabant*: *Lovain* gave him a Sum of Money, and *Macklin* threw open her Gates to admit him; for which that poor City cruelly ſuffer'd in the Sequel. The Duke of *Alva* was abſent at the Siege of *Mons*, which he reſolved to take; and the Prince deſigned to relieve, as well to ſave ſo important a Place, as to deliver his Brother *Lodowick* from

from the Danger he was in. But Mr. *Genlis* who marched to the Relief of *Mons* with ſeven thouſand Horſe and Foot, having been defeated, and the Prince finding it impractible to raiſe the Seige, he adviſed his Brother *Lodowick* to make an honourable Compoſition; which was granted him; and he himſelf retired by ſmall Marches towards the *Rhine*. In this Retreat he was in great Danger of being kill'd by the Enemies and his own Soldiers: For the *German* Officers talked of arreſting him to ſecure the Payment of their Arrears, which they were promiſed ſhould be paid at their Arrival in *Barbant*, where he expected to receive the Money the *French* had promiſed him. But this eloquent and engaging Prince appeas'd the Mutiny, by convincing them it was not his Fault, and ſatisfing them with Promiſes and the little ready Money he had.

On the other ſide, he was in great Danger of his Life at *Malines:* Eight hundred *Spaniſh* Horſe, who had choſen Men mounted behind them, entered his Camp by Night, pierced as far as his Tent, and would have killed him as he ſlept, if a little Dog, who lay in his Bed, had not waked him by ſcratching his Face. The greateſt Part of the *Spaniards* being cut off, he marched ſtrait on to the *Rhine*, where he disbanded his Army at *Orſay*, went through *Over-Yſſell* to *Utrecht*, and thence to *Holland* and *Zealand*, which had univerſally declared for him, except *Middleburg* and *Amſterdam*.

Whileſt the Prince of *Orange* was a Refugee in *France* and *Germany*, and wandering from Province to Province, *William de la Mark Boiſſols*, *Siegneurs de Lumay*, *Sonoy*, *Treton*, the *Boiſſol Entens*, and others, who acted under the Order of the Prince, fitted out a Squadron and cruized

with great Succeſs, till they were deprived of a Retreat into the *Engliſh* Ports, which Queen *Elizabeth* denied them at the Inſtance of the Duke of *Alva*, fearing to make the *Spaniards* her Enemies: The Count *de la Mark* and the reſt deſigned to ſeize a Port in *North-Holland* or *Friezeland*; but were obliged by contrary Winds to put in for Shelter, with thirty great and ſmall Ships, into the Iſle of *Vorn* in *Holland*, where the *Brill* is, which they took by Surprize, having found it without a Garriſon, which had been ſent to puniſh *Utrecht* for refuſing to pay the tenth Penny.

The Count *de Boſſut*, Governor of *Holland* for the *Spaniards*, made a fruitleſs Attempt to drive them out of the *Brill*. Many other Cities of *Holland*, viz. *Horn*, *Alkmar*, *Edam*, *Goude*, *Oudewater*, *Leydon*, *Gorcum*, *Harlem*, and all *Zealand*, except *Middleburg*, following the Example of the *Brill*, abandoned the Duke of *Alva*, and declared for the Prince of *Orange*. *Fluſhing*, a conſiderable City and Port of *Zealand*, was one of the firſt that revolted, by the Perſwaſion of the Prieſt, who, on *Eaſter-Day*, as he was ſaying Maſs, exhorted the People to recover their Liberty. This Air of Sedition having blown the People into a Flame, they immediately took to their Arms, and forced the *Spaniſh* Garriſon to leave the Place; but they arreſted *Alvarez Pacheco*, a *Spaniard*, and Relation of the Duke of *Alva*, who was Superintendant of the Fortificainns of the *Citadel* which was building at *Fluſhing*. He was immediately hanged by the Order of *Treton*, who revenged on him the Death of his Brother, who had been beheaded by the Duke of *Alva* at *Bruſſels* four Years before. *Pacheco* in vain repreſented that he was a Gentleman; but he was hanged publickly on a Gibbet.

The

The Sea *Gueux*, in Requital of the Duke of *Alva*'s Cruelty, hanged all the Priſoners they made without Diſtinction; but the *Spaniards* they tyed by Couples back to back, and threw them into the Sea.

As ſoon as the Prince of *Orange* arrived in *Holland* and *Zealand*, he made the *Sieur Diederic*, or *Theoderick de Sonoy*, a *Friezeland* Gentleman, his Lieutenant in *North-Holland*, otherwiſe called *Weſt-Friſe*, *Charles Boiſſol* Governor of *Fluſhing*, and his Brother *Lewis Boiſſol* Admiral. Theſe two Gentlemen were of *Bruſſels*; and being condemned by the Duke of *Alva*, followed the Fortunes of the Prince of *Orange*.

About that Time the States of *Holland* and *Zealand* meet at *Dordrecht*, where they acknowledged the Prince of *Orange* for their Governor, though he was abſent, and obliged themſelves by Oath never to abandon him. The Prince in like Manner ſwore by his Proxy, *Philip de Marnix Sieur de St. Aldegonde*, to continue inviolably devoted to their Intereſts. 'Twas obſerved in this Aſſembly that *St. Aldegonde* gave his Hand to all the Deputies of the States, and they to him, in Token of their mutual Confidence and Fidelity.

William Count *de la Mark*, then preſent, was declared Lieutenant of the Prince of *Orange*; but rebelling ſome Time after againſt the Prince with his Confident *Bertel Entens*, as raſh as himſelf, they were both ſeized on, and the Count would have been brought to a publick Tryal, if the Conſideration of his Alliances and great Services had not pleaded for him; for he had been guilty of great Cruelties to ſome good Eccleſiaſticks, which deſerved a ſevere Puniſhment. After he was out of Priſon, he retired to *Leige*, where he died of the Bite of one of his Mad Dogs.

The

The Prince did nothing but in the Name of the *States*, though he had all the Power of the Government in his own Hands; ſuch an entire Confidence had the People in him. There were anciently but ſix Cities in *Holland* which had Right to vote in the *States*, viz. *Dordrecht*, *Harlem*, *Leyden*, *Delft*, *Amſterdam*, and *Goude*, the Prince added twelve others to theſe ſix, viz. *Rotterdam*, *Gorcum*, *Schedam*, *Sconem*, *la Brille*, *Alkmar*, *Horn*, *Enkhuſen*, *Edam*, *Munikedam*, *Medimblet*, and *Purmerend*, that he might engage theſe Cities in his Intereſt by the Honour he had done them; and that they might be the better affected to him in the Aſſembly of the *States*, and eaſe the publick Miſeries and Grievances the more effectually by being acquainted with them. He had the abſolute Diſpoſal of all Employments and Charges; but refuſed the Name of *King*, and contented himſelf with the Power.

At that Time he baniſhed all the *Romiſh* Ceremonies out of the Churches; that this Difference of Religion might cut off all Means of an Accommodation with the *Spaniards*, who were ſworn Enemies to the *new Opinions*.

A. D. 1572. the Duke of *Alva*, after the Recovery of *Mons*, being very much indiſpoſed, ſent his Son *Don Frederick de Toledo*, to take the Cities of *Holland* and *Guelderland*, which had revolted from him. *Don Frederick* reſolved to make *Meckline* an Example, for opening its Gates to the Prince of *Orange*: He did not think it enough to pillage the Town for ſeveral Days together, but permitted his Soldiers to commit all ſorts of Cruelties, even to raviſh the Women, without excepting the Nuns. After this he marched againſt the Marquis of *Bergues*, routed him, and poſſeſſed himſelf of all the Towns he had won, among the reſt

reſt of that *Zutphen*, which he mercileſly gave up to the Plunder of his Army. He retook *Narden*, and entirely deſtroyed it, cutting off the Innocent and Guilty, without Diſtinction of Age or Sex; and contrary to the Promiſe which *Julian Romero*, a *Spaniſh* Colonel, had made to the Burghers of ſaving their Lives, he burnt the Houſes, razed the Walls, and let the dead Bodies lie three whole Weeks in the Streets without Burial. An Exceſs of Barbarity which was conſidered by the moſt Cruel, rather as a deteſtable Villany, than a juſt Puniſhment for their Revolts. This made *Harlem* take a Reſolution to hold out to the laſt Extremity, having to do with ſo mercileſs a Conqurer.

Wibald Riperda, a *Friezeland* Gentleman, commanded in the City of *Harlem*, and *Don Frederick* declared, That he would make uſe of no other Keys to enter the City than his Cannon. But this proved a long and bloody Siege, having laſted from *December* 1572. to *July* 1573. The *Spaniards* loſt above four thouſand Men before it; among others the Sieur *Croſſonier*, great Maſter of the Artillery, and *Bartholomew Campi de Beſoro* an excellent Engineer.

There was ſo great a Famine in the City, that a little Child three Years old was dug up by its Parents ſome Days after it was buried, to prolong their miſerable Life. During this Siege, *Don Frederick* tired with its Length, and diſpairing of good Succeſs, talked of returning into *Brabant*; but the Duke of *Alva*, blaming his Impatience, ſent him Word, That if he reſolved to to raiſe the Siege, he himſelf would come in Perſon, ſick as he was, to carry it on. But if his Indiſpoſition hindred him, he would ſend into *Spain*, for his Mother to ſupply the

the Place of her Son. This Reproach made *Don Frederick* reſolve to continue the Siege.

At length the City being reduced to the greateſt Extremity, by an unheard-of Famine, which ſwept away above thirteen thouſand Perſons, and all Hopes of Relief being vaniſhed, by the Defeat of the Succours which the Count *de la Mark* and the Baron *de Balemberg* were bringing to the City, they were obliged to ſurrender at Diſcretion, by the Cries of the Women and Children; for the Men had reſolved to ſally out in a Body, and cut an honourable Paſſage with their Swords through the Enemy's Army.

The *Spaniards* forced the Citizens to pay a great Sum of Money, to prevent the entire Deſtruction of the Place, and hang'd and drown'd above two thouſand Perſons in few Days; among others, all the Miniſters, the principal Men of the City, and the Officers of the Troops: *Wibald Riperda* Governor, and *Lancelot* a Baſtard Son to *Brederode*, were both beheaded.

The Cruelty of the *Spaniards* at *Harlem*, inſtead of doing their Cauſe Service, ruin'd it, and made the People reſolve rather to ſuffer the laſt Miſeries, than ſubmit to ſo cruel and tyrannical a Government. Thus the little City of *Alkmar* bravely repulſed all their Attacks, and the Prince of *Orange* ſurprized *Gertrudemberg*, which belonged to him in his own Right, and which covered *Dordrecht*.

About the ſame Time *Maximilian de Henin*, Count *de Boſſut*, a Governor of *Holland*, was taken in the *Zuider-Zee*, which is the Sea of *Amſterdam*, and his Fleet defeated by that of the Prince of *Orange*. His great Ship was alſo taken, which he called the *Inquiſition*, to reproach the *Dutch* with the principal Cauſe of their Revolt,

volt. This Count was carried to *Horn*, where he remained Priſoner four Years, till the Pacification of *Ghent*. The *Spaniards* having taken Priſoner, at the *Hague*, *Philip de Marnix* Sieur *de St. Aldegonde*, Miniſter of State to the Prince of *Orange*, he aſſured the Duke of *Alva*, that he would treat the Count *de Boſſut*, in the ſame Manner as he did *St. Aldegonde*.

The Prince of *Orange* can never be enough commended for his good Nature, in treating the Count with ſo much Kindneſs and Civility; though not long before he had corrupted a *Burgomaſter* of *Delft*, and prevailed upon him to betray the Prince, and deliver him into his Hands, while he was walking out of the City. But the Conſpiracy was diſcovered by a Letter intercepted from the Count to the *Burgomaſter*.

About that Time the Duke of *Alva* and his Son were recalled into *Spain*; King *Philip* having too late diſcovered that their Cruelty confirmed the *Low-Countries* in their Rebellion. *Lewis de Requeſens*, Great Commander of the Order of *St. James* in *Caſtile*, and Governor of *Milan*, who had a great Share in the famous Victory of *Lepanto*, ſucceeded the Duke of *Alva* in the Government of the *Netherlands*. The Duke at his Departure boaſted, that he had put to Death by the Hands of the Hangman, above eighteen thouſand Men; yet cruel *Vargas*, who returned into *Spain* with him, cryed at parting, That his Clemency and Gentleneſs had loſt the King the *Netherlands*.

A. D. 1574. *Middleburg*, the Capital City of *Zealand*, having been a long Time defended by that renowned Captain *Chriſtopher de Mandragon*, and having endured a great Famine, after the Defeat of the *Spaniſh* Fleets, who attempted in vain

vain to relieve it, was reunited to the reſt of the Province. This Siege laſted two Years, and the *Spaniards* ſpent above ſeven Millions in the ſeveral Fleets they ſet out to its Succour.

The Prince of *Orange*, ſo ſucceſsful at Sea, had always ill Luck at Land; for the fourth Army which Count *Lodowick* of *Naſſaw* brought him out of *Germany*, to aſſiſt in driving out the *Spaniards* from the reſt of *Holland*, was defeated near *Nimeguen* by *Sancho D'Avila*, a General of great Experience, who from a private Soldier, had advanced himſelf, through all the Degrees and Employments of War, to that great Command. The *Germans* of Count *Lodowick*'s Army, inſtead of providing for their own, and their General's Defence, fell to Mutiny, according to their uſual Cuſtom, and demanded their Pay. In this Action, Count *Lodowick*, and his Brother Count *Henry* of *Naſſaw*, with *Chriſtopher* Count *Palatine*, were all killed. *D'Avila* remained Maſter of the Field of Battle, of ſixteen Pieces of Cannon, and of all the Baggage. This Battle was fought in the Beginning of the Government of *Requeſens*. The Prince of *Orange*, who loved his Brothers tenderly, was ſenſibly afflicted with this Loſs. But he abated nothing of his Conſtancy and Courage.

A. D. 1575. the *Spaniards*, encouraged by the Defeat and Death of the two Brothers of the Prince of *Orange*, laid Siege to the City of *Leyden*, which, after a long and unparellel'd Famine, was miraculouſly ſaved by breaking down the Banks, which drowned a great many *Spaniards*, and by the Succours which was conveyed into the City, by an infinite Number of Boats that ſwam on the inunded Lands.

When the Prince repreſented to the States the Damage which the breaking down the Dikes would

would occaſion, they replyed, That a Country ſpoiled, was worth more than a Country loſt.

In this Siege they made Paper Money with this Inſcription: *Hæc libertatis imago.* They coined Tin Money at *Alkmar*, and had five hundred Rix-dollars for five thouſand Pieces of that Coin.

Before the Relief of *Leyden*, *Ferdinand de la Hoy*, the new Goyernor of *Holland*, and the Sieur *de Liques*, Governor of *Harlem*, ſollicited the Citizens of *Leyden* to ſurrender, flattering them with a good and favourable Treatment. They anſwered him only with this Latin Verſe,

Fiſtula dulce canit volucrem dum decipit auceps.

Continuing to perſwade them by Letter to a Surrender, they replyed, That they would defend themſelves to the laſt Extremity; and that if they had ſpent all their Proviſions, and had eaten their Left Hands, they ſhould have ſtill their Right Hands remaining to guard themſelves from the Tyranny of the *Spaniards*; and that they remembred the Cruelties which had been committed at *Malines*, *Zutphen*, *Harden*, and *Harlem*.

The Prince of *Orange*, after the Relief of *Leyden*, was received into the City as a God. He preſerved and embalmed ſeven Pigeons in the Town-houſe, in Token of his perpetual Acknowledgement of the Service they did him, in carrying the Letters of the Beſieged to him, and his Anſwers back again. At that Time he founded the Univerſity of *Leyden*, ſettled annual Revenues upon it, and endow'd it with great Privileges.

The Year before, the Prince, having loſt his ſecond Wife *Anne* of *Saxe*, married *Charlotte de Bourbon*, Daughter to the Duke of *Montpenſier*, who

who had retired to the Court of *Frederick* the Third, Elector *Palatine*. The Marriage was celebrated at the *Brill*, where She was conducted from *Heydelberg* by the *Siegneur de St. Aldegonde*. She had been a Nun formerly, and Abbeſs of *Jouarre*. The Father, a zealous *Catholick*, demanded his Daughter of the Elector by Monſieur the Preſident *de Thou*, and after that by Monſieur *D'Aumont*.

The Elector offered to reſtore her to the King, provided ſhe might be allowed the free Exerciſe of her Religion; but Mr. *de Montpenſieur* chooſing rather to have his Daughter live at a Diſtance from him, than ſee her before his Eyes make Profeſſion of a Religion which was ſo much his Averſion, at laſt conſented to the Marriage, and gave her a Fortune.

After the Siege of *Leyden*, a Treaty of Peace was ſet a Foot at *Breda*; but it did not take Effect. The *States* of *Holland* and *Zealand* demanded the Departure of the *Spaniards* out of the *Netherlands*, the Meeting of the *States-General*, and the Liberty and Exerciſe of their Religion. *Requeſens*, on the contrary, offered to withdraw the *Spaniards*, to give a general Act of Oblivion of all Things paſſed, and to agree to the Re-eſtabliſhment of their Privileges; but added, that the King of *Spain* would never tolerate any other Religion in his Dominions than the *Roman Catholick*.

The Treaty of Peace being broken off, the *States* coined Money; on one Side of which was ſtamped the Lion of *Holland*, holding a naked Sword, with this Motto, *Securius bellum pace dubiâ*, War is ſafer than a doubtful Peace.

About the ſame Time the Commander *Requeſens* made himſelf Maſter of *Ziriczee* in *Zealand*,

land, by the incomparable Gallantry of *Chriſtopher de Mondragon*, who waded over ſeveral Leagues of the Sea to the Amazement of all the World, and to the great Hazard of his Troops. But *Requeſens* dying not long after, the *Spaniſh* and *German* Soldiers mutinied for want of Pay, and fell to ravage all the Country. They ſack'd *Maeſtricht*, and *Antwerp* itſelf; where the Loſs was computed at twenty four Millions in Money and other Moveables, and in the Deſtruction of Houſes. The Plundering of this great City laſted ſeveral Days, and was called the Fury of the *Spaniards*, many of whom would have made the Guards of their Swords and their Corſelets of pure Gold, but the Goldſmiths of *Antwerp* mixed Copper with it.

The *Spaniards* made Priſoners in *Antwerp*, were Count *Egmont*, the *Seigneur de Goignie*, and the Baron *de Capres*.

The *Spaniſh* and *German* Troops, after the taking of *Antwerp*, living with inſupportable Licentiouſneſs, and committing great Barbarities, the Provinces which had continued firm to the Obedience of the King of *Spain*, called in the Prince of *Orange* to their Aſſiſtance, for they lay expoſed to all the Robberies and Inſolence of thoſe Mutineers, and declared the *Spaniards* Enemies to the King and Country.

At that Time all the Provinces of the *Low-Countries*, except *Luxemburg*, which is divided from the reſt, united for their common Defence, and made the famous Treaty of Peace at *Ghent*, A. D. 1576.

Every one believed the King of *Spain* had then entirely loſt the *Netherlands*; for he was forced to comply with the Time, and ratify and approve the Peace.

In purſance of this Treaty, the Caſtles of *Ghent*, *Valenciennes*, *Cambray*, *Utrecht*, and *Groeninguen*, were demoliſhed.

Don John of *Auſtria*, natural Son to *Charles* the Fifth, famous for the Victory of *Lepanto*, ſucceeded the Commander *de Requeſens* in the Government of the *Netherlands*, and arrived at *Luxemburg* the very Day that *Antwerp* was ſack'd. He went *incognito* through *France*, paſſed for an Attendant of *Octavio de Gonzague*, and ſaw *Henry* the III. at Dinner; and at *Paris* was informed of the State of the *Low-Countries* by *Don Diego de Zunega*, the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador.

Don John of *Auſtria* deſpiſed the *Dutch*, and thought them very eaſy to be impoſed upon, as did the Duke of *Alva*, who uſed to ſay, He would ſtifle the *Hollanders* in their Butter. But theſe heavy ſtupid Men, as he thought them, having more Solidity and good Senſe than florid Wit, eaſily diſcovered that he had a Deſign to deceive them by fair Words and affected Civilities.

Upon *Don John*'s Arrival in the *Netherlands*, his favouring the *Spaniards*, who were declared publick Enemies, made a Rupture between him and the *States*, who took up Arms againſt him by the Advice of the Prince of *Orange*. He earneſtly exhorted them not to ſuffer themſelves to be deceived by the falſe Hopes which *Don John* gave them from the King of *Spain*, repreſenting to them that angry Princes diſſemble for ſome Time; however, That they never forget an Injury, but when it is out of their Power to revenge it; and that they are ſparing of no Words nor Promiſes to conceal their Reſentments; quoting that Maxim of the *Roman* Emperor, That *they who had offended their Prince, ought to be numbered among the Dead.*

In

In fine, the perpetual Edict was concluded between the *States* on the one Side, and *Don John* on the other, in the Name of the King, by the Mediation of the Emperor *Rodolphus*, and the Duke of *Cleves* and *Juliers*, on the 17th of *February*, *Ann. Dom.* 1577. By this the Treaty of *Ghent* was ratified, a general Amneſty, and the holding of the *States* granted. The Departure of the *Spaniards* and *Germans* out of the *Low-Countries* was agreed to; and that they ſhould leave behind them all the Proviſions, Ammunitions, and Artillery, which were in their Garriſons. The *Spaniards* promiſed to puniſh the Soldiers who had been guilty of ſo many Outrages, and ſet at Liberty the Count *de Burin* Priſoner in *Spain*. But the Prince of *Orange*, and the *States* of *Holland* and *Zealand*, entered their Proteſtation againſt the Edict, maintaining, That a great many Things, particularly thoſe which related to Religion, had not been ſufficiently explained.

In purſuance of this perpetual Edict, the *Spaniards* went out of the Caſtle of *Antwerp*, and *Philip de Croy*, Duke of *Arſchotte*, was made Governor of it, who took an Oath bare-headed to *John Eſcovedo*, That he would keep the Caſtle of *Antwerp* for King *Philip* his Maſter, and deliver it up to no Man but Himſelf, or his Succeſſors, but by his expreſs Command. To which *Eſcovedo* reply'd, *If you perform what you promiſe, God will help you; if not, the Devil take you, Body and Soul!* and all the Standers by cried *Amen*.

By Virtue of this Edict all Priſoners were releaſed on both Sides, the Count *Egmont*, the Sieur *de S. Goignie*, the Sieur *de Capres*, and others in the Cuſtody of the *Spaniards*, and *Gaſpar de Robb*, and others by the *States*.

This done, *Don John* was received into *Bruſſels* in great State, as Governor-General of the *Low-Countries:* But beginning to oppreſs the Provinces, purſuant to the private Orders he received from the Court of *Spain*, (diſcovered by ſeveral Letters intercepted, which *Don John* and his Secretary *Eſcovedo* wrote in Cyphers to the King and his Miniſters, decyphered by *Philip de Mornix*,) made them reſolve to oppoſe his prenicious Deſigns by Force of Arms.

Don John, under a Pretence that they had a Deſign upon his Perſon, retired from *Bruſſels*; and having received the Queen of *Navarre* into *Namur*, ſurprized the Caſtle of that Town, ſeized on *Charlemont*, made Preparations for War, and recalled the *Spaniſh* and *German* Troops. He called that Day he ſeized the Caſtle of *Namur*, the firſt of his Government, as *Henry* the III. afterwards, called the Day of the Murther of the Duke of *Guiſe*, the firſt of his Reign.

The *States*, on their Side, took up Arms, demoliſhed the Caſtle of *Antwerp*, and joined themſelves to the Prince of *Orange*. But the *States-General* aſſembled at *Bruſſels* demanding the free Exerciſe of the Catholick Religion in *Holland* and *Zealand*, this Prince made anſwer, That he could make no Alterations in that Affair, without conſulting the *States* of theſe two Provinces, who had the ſole and abſolute Power of doing it. This was a fundamental Maxim of that State; which was afterwards changed by the Factions, and by Force of Arms, under the Government of Prince *Maurice* his Son, as I ſhall manifeſt in his Life.

Prince *William* of *Orange* being arrived at *Breda*, with his third Wife *Charlotte de Bourbon*, was invited by the *States* to encourage them by

by his Preſence: For this Effect the Burghers of *Antwerp* went out to meet him, and conducted him into their City, where the *States-General* deputed to him the Abbots of *Villiers* and *Marotes*, the Barons *de Freſin* and *Capres*, to beſeech him to come in all haſte to *Bruſſels*. The Prince went to *Bruſſels* through the *New-Canal*, attended by the the Burghers of *Antwerp*, who marched in good Order on one Side of the *Canal*, and on the other Side by the Burghers of *Bruſſels*, all in gilt Armour, who came out of their City to meet him. He was received into *Bruſſels* with great Magnificence and Triumph; and with incredible Acclamations of Joy by all the World. Immediatiately he was declared *Governor of Brabant*, and *Superintendent of the Finances of the Provinces.*

But as Envy is the inſeparable Companion of Virtue, and a great Reputation is often more dangerous than a bad one, this pompous Reception of the Prince of *Orange*, added to the Authority of his great Birth, Experience, and Merit, which had gained him the *States*, and the Hearts of the People, procured him the Jealouſy of many Lords and Gentlemen of Quality; the Chief of whom were the Duke *Arſchot* newly made Governor of *Flanders*, the Marquis of *Havret* his Brother, the Count *de Lalain* and his Brother, the Sie gneur *de Montigny*, the Viſcount of *Ghent*, Count *Egmont*, the Sieurs *de Compigny*, *de Raſſinguem*, and *de Sueveguem*, and many others. This jealous Party diſpatched privately the Sieurs *de Malſtede* to offer the Government of the *Low-Countries* to the Archduke *Matthias*, Brother to the Emperor *Rodolphus*. He made ſuch haſte, and preſſed the Archduke ſo ſtrongly to depart,

that he was arrived at *Cologne* from *Vienna* before it was known they had ſent for him.

Theſe Gentlemen imagined that they ſhould have all the Management of the Government under the Archduke, who would conſider them as the Authors of his Eſtabliſhment; and at the ſame Time ſhould ruin the Authority of the Prince of *Orange*, by giving him a Superior of that Quality.

But the Prince of *Orange*, who had the Art of complying with all Times, and turning Poiſon into Antidotes, modeſtly took Notice to the *States-General*, That he was a little ſurprized at their taking a Step of ſuch Importance, as that of ſending for the Archduke without his Participation; ſince it it was a ſettled Maxim, That nothing ought to be tranſacted, eſpecially in Affairs of Moment, without the Conſent of all; but he made not the leaſt Oppoſition to the Reception and Eſtabliſhment of the Archduke. After this, having gained the Count *de Lalain*, who had the chief Command of the Army, to eſpouſe his Intereſts, he behaved towards the Archduke with that Defference and Addreſs, that he truſted to him the entire Management of Affairs; and the Prince by a Majority of Votes in the *States* was declared the Archduke's Lieutenant.

Don John of *Auſtria*, having been declared Enemy of the *Low-Countries* by the *States-General* the 7th of *September*, 1577. recalled all the *Spaniſh* and *Italian* Troops, who had retired out of the *Netherlands*, in purſuance of the perpetual Edict, with a great Body of *Germans* under the Command of *Alexander Farneſe* Duke of *Parma*, Son to *Margaret* of *Auſtria*, formerly Governeſs of the *Netherlands*. With this Reinforcement, the laſt

Day

Day of *January*, *Ann. Dom.* 1578. he defeated the Army of the *States* at *Gemblours*, commanded by the Sieur *de Goignie*, in the Abſence of the Count *de Lalian*, and the principal Officers, who were at a Wedding in *Bruſſels*; for which they were extreamly cenſured. All the Cannon was taken, with thirty Colours and four Cornets. But the Reduction of the famous City of *Amſterdam*, which was ſurrendered to the *States*, and was united to the Body of *Holland*, the 8th of *February* following, eight Days after the Defeat, made ſufficient Amends for this Loſs.

Don John encouraged by this great Succeſs, and hoping that this Victory would be the Inſtrument of another, advanced with great Forces to attack the Army of the *States* at *Rimenant* near *Meckline*, commanded by the Count *de Boſſut*. But the Count had intrenched himſelf ſo ſtrongly, that *Don John* was obliged to retire in great Confuſion, and with conſiderable Loſs: And 'twas agreed on, by all Hands, that if the Count *de Boſſut* had marched out of his Camp, he would have entirely defeated *Don John*, who had a Crucifix in his Colours, with this Motto, *With this Sign I have beaten the* Turks, *and with this I will beat the* Hereticks.

In *July* the *States-General* conſented to a Toleration of both Religions in the Provinces, which was called the *Peaee of Religion*, which all Men were not ſatisfied with. By this Means a third Party ſprung up, called the *Malecontents*; the principal of which were *Emanuel de Lalain*, Baron *de Montigny*, the Viſcount of *Ghent*, Governor of *Artois*, *Valentine de Pardieu*, Sieur *de la Motte* Governor of *Gravelines*, the Baron *de Capres*, and others. Thus the Provinces of *Artois* and *Hainault* returned to the Obedience of the King, notwithſtanding all the Remonſtrances

which the *States* made to them by Letters and Deputies.

About this Time the *States* coined Money with the Bodies of Count *Horn* and Count *Egmont*, and their Heads upon Stakes on one Side, and on the reveſe two Horſemen and two Footmen fighting, with this Inſcription, *Præſtat pugnare pro patriâ quam ſimulatâ pace decipi*; *It is better to fight for our Country, than be deceived by a feigned Peace.*

The *Malecontents*, to ſecure themſelves againſt the *States*, deſired that the Foreign Troops might be recalled into the *Netherlands*, contrary to the Pacification of *Ghent*, and the perpetual Edict. On the other Side, the *States*, for their Defence, treated with the Duke of *Alençon*, by Means of the Queen of *Navarre* his Siſter, for the furniſhing them with ten thouſand Foot, and two thouſand Horſe, at his own Charge. This Princeſs in her Journey to *Spaw*, gained over to her Brother's Intereſt the Count *de Lalain*, the Sieur *D'Enchy* Governor of *Cambray*, and ſeveral others.

A. D. 1578. in *September*, died *Don John* of *Auſtria*, in the Camp at *Namur*, of Grief for being ſuſpected in *Spain*, where his Secretary had been Aſſaſſinated, or of Poiſon, as many are of Opinion.

Immediately after died the Count *de Boſſut*, General of the *States*; who deſired that after his Death Mr. *de la Nove Bras de Fer*, in Conſideration of his Reputation, Valour, Conduct, and Experience in War, he would take upon him the Charge of *Mareſchal de Camp* of their Army.

Alexander Farneſe, Prince of *Parma*, ſucceeded *Don John* in the Government of the *Low-Countries*,

Countries, and by his Civility and obliging Carriage to all Men, added to the great Promiſes he had made, ſtrengthened the Party of the *Malecontents*, and weakened the Power of the *States*.

About this Time, the 22d of *January*, *A. D.* 1579. the Prince of *Orange* laid the firſt Foundation of the Commonwealth of the United Provinces, by the ſtrict Union which he made at *Utrecht*, between the Provinces of *Gueldres*, *Zutphen*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Friezeland*, and the *Ommelands*, conſiſting of Twenty-ſix Articles, the chief of which were theſe;

The Provinces made an Alliance againſt the common Enemy, and promiſed mutually to aſſiſt each other, and never to treat of Peace or War, but by common Conſent. And all this without Prejudice to the Statutes, Privileges, and Cuſtoms of every particular Province.

Which Article was broken under the Government of Prince *Maurice*, when the *States-General* aſſumed a Juriſdiction over all the Subjects of the Provinces, who till that Time had no other Lords than the particular *States* of the Province. This Treaty was called the Union of *Utrecht*, becauſe 'twas made in that City. It was ratified by all the Governors of the Provinces; and the *States* to ſhow how neceſſary a perfect Union was to their Preſervation, took thoſe Words for their Device, *Concordiâ res parvæ creſcunt*; *Little Things become great by Concord*.

That Year *Maeſtricht* was taken by Storm by the Duke of *Parma*, after a Siege of four Months, and a Treaty of Peace was ſet on Foot at *Cologne* by the Mediation of the Emperor *Rodolphus*; but

but the King of *Spain* refuſing to grant a Toleration of Religion in the *Netherlands*, though it had been allowed in *France* and *Germany*, the the Deſign did not take Effect.

Under the Government of the Duke of *Parma*, many Actions paſſed between the *Malecontents*, and the Troops of the *States*, commanded by Mr. *de la Nove*, who ſurpriſed *Ninove* in *Flanders*, and took in their Beds Count *Egmont*, his Wife, and Mother, with Count *Charles* his Brother, and carried them Priſoners to *Ghent*, where the People, as they paſſed through the Streets, threw Dirt upon them, and treated them with a thouſand Indignities and Abuſes, upbraiding them with abandoning their Country, to join with the Executioners of their Fathers.

But Monſieur *de la Nove*, after great Succeſs, was ſurprized himſelf, with the few Men he had with him, by the Viſcount of *Ghent* and Marquis of *Risbourg*. The Cauſe of this Accident was the Sieur *de Marquette*'s not obeying Monſieur *de la Nove*'s Orders, in breaking down the Bridge which led to him. By Order of the Duke of *Parma* he was carried Priſoner to the Caſtle of *Limburg*, where he was barbarouſly treated by the *Spaniards*; who offered to ſet him at Liberty, provided they might put out his Eyes. From whence it is viſible how apprehenſive they were of this great Captain. At laſt, after a long Impriſonment, he was exchang'd upon Count *Egmont*'s ſwearing never more to bear Arms againſt *Spain*, of which the Duke of *Lorrain* and many other Lords and Princes were Guarrantees.

At this Time the Prince of *Orange*, who had been made Governor of *Flanders*, was at *Ghent*, where he changed the Magiſtrates erected contrary

trary to their Privileges by the Violence of *John Imbeſe*, a turbulent daring Fellow, who had, at that Time, the chief Authority of the City. *Imbeſe* retired into *Germany* to Prince *Caſimir Palatine*, who had formerly brought ſuch a great Body of Horſe to the Aſſiſtance of the *States*, that they had much more been harraſs'd and incovenienc'd by them, than relieved or defended. But he returned again to *Ghent*, and domineered there for ſome Time with a Guard of thirty Halberdiers, who ſtill accompanied him. But in the End, a contrary Faction ſetting up againſt him, as nothing is more changeable than the Affections of the People, he was arreſted, tried, and beheaded.

A. D. 1580. the Prince of *Orange* repreſented to the *States-General*, that conſidering the Deſertion of ſome Provinces, and the Falling-off of a great many Men who quitted their Party to reconcile themſelves to *Spain*, by the Means of the Duke of *Parma*, they could no longer defend themſelves againſt ſo powerful an Enemy; and that they were under a Neceſſity either to make an Accommodation with *Spain*, which he would never adviſe them to do, when they could have no Security for their Lives or Religion; or elſe to chuſe ſome neighbouring Prince for their Lord, and that he could think of none more proper than the Duke of *Anjou* and *Alençon* only Brother to *Henry* the Third, King of *France*. Which Reſolution the *States* approving of, they ſent Dupeties into *France*; the moſt conſiderable of whom was *Philip de Mornix*, Seigneur *de S. Aldegonde*, who made a Treaty with him in *September*, A. D. 1580. at the Caſtle of *Pleſſis les Tours*. The Heads of which were, *That the* States *of* Holland, Brabant, Flanders, Zealand, Utrecht,

and

and Friezeland, *would acknowledge him for their Sovereign Prince, and his Poſterity after him, upon Condition that he ſhould leave Matters of Religion in the ſame Poſture they were in at that Time, and preſerve the Privileges of the Provinces: That he ſhould hold an Aſſembly of the* States-General *every Year; who nevertheleſs ſhould have Power to meet when they pleaſed: That he ſhould put no Man into any Employment, Place, or Government of the Provinces, without their Conſent: And that if he invaded their Privileges, and broke the Treaty, he ſhould forfeit his Right; and they ſhould be abſolved from their Oath of Fidelity, and have Power to elect a new Prince.*

The Archduke ſeeing that there was no farther Occaſion for his Preſence in the *Netherlands*, and that they were looking out for a more powerful Protection, withdrew, after having received Thanks and many Preſents, according to their Abilities and the Times, leaving behind him the Reputation of a good and moderate Prince: But his Enemies in the End made him ſuſpected of having held Intelligence with the *Spaniards*.

The Prince of *Orange* with all his Power ſollicited the Coming of the Duke of *Alençon*, to ſupport himſelf and his Country by Means of ſo conſiderable a Prince; but more particularly, becauſe in *June*, 1580. the King had publiſhed a terrible Proſcription againſt him, in which he upbraids him with the Favours he had received from the Emperor; among others, for having ſecured to him the Succeſſion of *Renè de Naſſaw*, and *de Chalon* Prince of *Orange*: That he had made him Governor of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, and *Burgundy*, Knight of the Golden-Fleece, and Councellor of State: That though he was a Stranger, he had loaded him with Honours and Riches,

Riches, for which he made him very ungrateful Returns. That by his Inſtigation the Nobility had preſented the Addreſs againſt the Inquiſition: That he had introduced the New Religion into the *Low-Countries*, and diſturb'd the Catholick Religion, by the breaking of Images, and demoliſhing Altars: That he had made War upon his *Lord:* That he had oppoſed all the Pacifications, even that of *Ghent*, and broken the perpetual Edict: That, in ſhort, he declared him an ungrateful Man, a Rebel, a Diſturber of the publick Peace, a Heretick, a Hypocrite; a *Cain*: A *Judas*, one that had a hardened Conſcience, a profane Wretch, who had taken a Nun out of the Cloiſter to marry her, and had Children by her; a wicked and perjur'd Man, the Head of the Troubles of the *Netherlands*, the Plague of Chriſtendom, the common Enemy of Mankind: That he out-law'd him, and gave his Life, his Body, and Eſtate, to him that could ſeize on it; and to free the World from his Tyranny, he promis'd, upon the Word of a King, and as a Servant of God Almighty, to give 25000 Crowns to any Man that ſhould bring him alive or dead to him, and beſide, a free Pardon and Indemnity of all his Crimes; and to make him a Gentleman, in caſe he was not ſo before. He declared all his Adherents to have forfeited their Nobility, Eſtate, and Honour, if within a Month after the Publication of this Out-lawry they did not leave him, and return to their Duty.

In *December* following the Prince of *Orange* publiſhed his Apology, which is a very long, eloquent, and handſome Piece, and read it publickly in the Aſſembly of the *States-General*. The Prince made a Diſcovery of a great many Secrets which

which it was the King's Intereſt never to have had known. This was never anſwer'd.

After having ſubmitted his Life and Conduct to the Conſideration of the *States*, he ſays, That he was forced, contrary to his Nature and Cuſtom, he to diſcover ſome Indecencies which he would very willingly have conceal'd; and, if they had not loaded him with Injuries and Abuſes, he would have only anſwered the Proſcription, which he would have made appear unjuſt and without any Foundation. That his Enemy who made it, and the Duke of *Parma* who publiſhed it, not being able to kill him by Poiſon or Sword, endeavour'd to blot his Reputation by the Venom of their Tongues.

As for the Obligations they reproach'd him with, he owns to have received a great deal of Honour from the Emperor, *Charles* the Fifth, who bred him up nine Years in his Chamber, and that his Memory (theſe are his own Words) would, be for ever honoured by him; but at the ſame Time he is obliged, to juſtify his own Innocence, to declare that he never received any Advantages from the Emperor, but, on the contrary, ſuffered great Loſſes in his Service.

That he could not deprive him of the Succeſſion to *Renè de Naſſaw* and *de Chalons* Prince of *Orange* his Couſin-german, whoſe ſole Heir he was, without a manifeſt Injury; unleſs they reckon'd the not ſeizing upon another Man's Right to be a Liberality.

That he was ſo far from having received any Advantages from him, that, on the contrary, the Emperor, for the Good of his own Affairs, being preſſed on one hand by the Proteſtant Princes, and on the other by the King of *France*, had by the Treaty of *Naſſaw* diſpoſed at his Expence of the

the County of *Catzenellebogen* in Favour of the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, though it had been adjudged to him by the Imperial Chamber at *Spires*, with above two Millions of Arrears; and the Emperor had taken no Care to reſtore Prince *Renè* of *Naſſaw*, his Couſin-german, to the Poſſeſſion of the third Part of the Dutchy of *Juliers*, which belong'd to him by their Grandmother *Margaret* Counteſs *de la Mark*, though he had gained the Victory by the Valour of that Prince.

That the King had deprived him of the Poſſeſſion of the Seigniory *de Chartel Velin*, (for which there was due to him above 350000 Livres) by bringing the Cauſe to be try'd in his Council, when it was to be judged by the Parliament at *Molines*; and it has ever ſince continued undecided. Which he mentions, to ſhew the World who ought to be taxed with Ingratitude, he or the King.

That he had ſpent above five hundred thouſand Crowns in the Embaſſy he made, againſt his Will, to the Emperor *Ferdinand*; and when he was Hoſtage in *France* for the Peace of *Cambray*; and that Year when he commanded the Imperial Army, and built *Charlemont* and *Philipville* in Sight of the *French* Generals, in all which Time he only received three hundred Florins a Month, which would not pay for the pitching his Tents.

That, quite contrary, thoſe of his Family had ſpent great Eſtates, and expoſed their Lives freely in the Service of the Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; that *Engilbert*, the ſecond Count of *Naſſaw*, his Great Grandfather, being Governor of the *Netherlands*, for the Emperor *Maximilian* the Firſt, had ſecured him thoſe Provinces by the gaining of a Victory.

That

That Count *Henry* of *Naſſaw*, his paternal Uncle, prevail'd upon the Electors to prefer *Charles* of *Auſtria*, Grandſon of *Maximilian*, to *Francis* the Firſt, King of *France*, and placed the Imperial Crown upon his Head.

That *Philibert de Chalon* Prince of *Orange*, had conquered *Lombardy*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*, for the Emperor; and that by taking of *Rome* and *Clement* the Seventh his Enemy, he had gained him vaſt Honour and Renown.

That the Nephew of this *Philibert Renè de Naſſaw* and *de Chalon*, his Couſin-German, was killed at the Emperor's Feet before *St. Dizier*, after having repaired the Loſs of a Battle, and conquered the Dutchy of *Gueldres*.

That if the Houſe of *Naſſaw* had had no Being in the World, and had not done ſuch great Exploits before the King was born, he could never have been able to put ſo many Titles, Countries, and Seigneuries, in the Front of that infamous Proſcription, which declares him a Traitor and a Villain, Crimes which none of his Family had ever been guilty of.

That for ſo many Expences and ſignal Services of his Family, they could not ſhew the leaſt Mark of Acknowledgment from the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

That the Kings of *Hungary* had given to his Predeceſſors, as a perpetual Proof of their Valour in defending them from the Invaſion of the Infidels, ſeveral Pieces of Artillery, which were carried away by Force out of his Caſtle of *Breda*, when the Duke of *Alva* tyranniz'd in the *Low-Countries*,

When the King reproaches him with having made him Governor of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht* and *Burgundy*, Knight of his Order, and Counſel-

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lor of State, he anſwers, That if he ought to thank any one for that, it is the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, who, at his Departure for *Spain*, had ſo appointed it, in Conſideration of his great Services.

That the King himſelf had forfeited his Pretenſions to that Order, by breaking the Statutes, (which expreſly enjoin, That no Knight can be tried but by his Peers,) in condemning the Counts *Egmont*, *Horn*, *de Bergues*, and *Montigny*, by Raſcals and Men of no Birth or Merit.

That the Government of *Burgundy* belonged to him hereditarily, the Houſe of *Chalon* having all along enjoyed it without Contradiction. And as for the Employment of a Councellor of State, he obtained that by the Policy of Cardinal *Granville*, who ſcreen'd himſelf from the People by the Authority of the Prince, in whom they repoſed an entire Credit and Confidence.

When the King, to render him odious, charges him with marrying a Nun, he anſwers, That Slanderers ought to be free from all Blame; and that it is an unaccountable Aſſurance in the King to reproach him with a lawful Marriage, and agreeable to the Word of God; whereas the King is covered all over with Crimes. He maintains that he was actually married to *Donna Iſabella Oſorio*, and had three Children by her, when he married the *Infanta* of *Portugal*, Mother to *Don Carlos*.

That he murthered his own Son for ſpeaking in Favour of the *Low-Countries*; and poiſoned his third Wife *Iſabella* of *France*, Daughter to *Henry* the Second, King of *France*, in whoſe Life-time he publickly kept *Donna Eufratia*, whom he forced the Prince of *Aſcoti* to marry when ſhe was big with Child by him; that his

Baſtard might inherit the great Eſtate of this Prince, who died of Grief, if not (ſays the Prince) of a Morſel more eaſy to ſwallow than to digeſt.

That afterwards he was not aſhamed to commit publick Inceſt in marrying his own Niece, Daughter to *Maximilian* the Emperor, and his Siſter. But, *ſays the King*, I had a Diſpenſation. Ay, *ſays the Prince*, only from the God on Earth; for the God of Heaven would never have granted it. Theſe are the very Words of the Prince.

That it was as ſtrange as inſupportable, that a Man blacken'd with Adultery, Poiſoning, Inceſt, and Parricide, ſhould make a Crime of a Marriage approved of by Monſieur *de Montpenſier* his Father-in-law, a more zealous Catholick than the *Spaniards* are, with all their Grimaces and Pretenſions.

That if his Wife had made Vows in her tender Age, which is contrary to the Canons and Decrees, according to the Opinion of the ableſt Men; and though ſhe had never made any Proteſtations againſt it, he was not ſo little vers'd in the Holy Scriptures, but he knew that all Bonds and Engagements enter'd into meerly upon the Score of Intereſt, had no Force before God.

To that Article, where the King calls him a Sranger, he anſwers, That his Anceſtors had poſſeſſed for many Ages Counties and Baronies in *Luxemburg*, *Brabant*, *Holland*, and *Flanders*; and that thoſe who have Eſtates in the Provinces, have ever been reckoned Natives.

That the King is a Stranger as well as himſelf, being born in *Spain*, a Country which bears a natural Averſion to the *Low-Countries*; and he in *Germany*, a neighbouring Country and Friend to the Provinces. But (ſays the Prince) they will

will ſay he is King ; to which he anſwers, Then let him be King in *Caſtile*, *Arragon*, *Naples*, the *Indies*, and *Jeruſalem*, and in *Africk* and *Aſia*, if he pleaſes ; that for his Part he will acknowledge him but a Duke and a Count, whoſe Power is limited by the Privileges of the Provinces, which the King has ſworn to obſerve.

That he muſt let the *Spaniards* know, if they are not acquainted with it already, that the Barons of *Brabant*, when their Princes go beyond Bounds, have often ſhewn them what their Power was. He ended this Diſcourſe by ſaying, That it was ſtrange that any had the Impudence to charge him with being a Stranger, in regard his Predeceſſors were Dukes of *Gueldres*, and Owner of great Poſſeſſions in the Provinces, when the King's Anceſtors were only Counts of *Hapsburg*, living in *Switzerland*, and their Family was not known in the World.

The Prince maintains, That the Deſign of the *Spaniards* was always to enſlave the *Netherlands*, and erect a tyrannical Government, as they have done in the *Indies*, *Naples*, *Sicily* and *Milan*. That the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth being acquainted with it, repreſented to King *Philip*, in his Preſence, and in that of the old Count of *Boſſut*, and of many others, That if he did not curb the Pride of the *Spaniards*, he would be the Ruin of the *Netherlands*. But that neither the paternal Authority, nor the Intereſt of his Affairs ; nor Juſtice, nor his Oath, which is ſacred among the *Barbarians*, could bridle his unbounded Paſſion of tyrannizing.

That the Country had granted a conſiderable Supply of Money ; with which, and the Courage of the Nobility of theſe Provinces, having won two famous Battles, and taken a great Num-

ber of Priſoners of the higheſt Quality in *France*, he concluded a Peace at *Cambray*, as profitable to himſelf as diſadvantageous to his Enemies. That if the King had any Gratitude remaining, he could not deny but, that he (the Prince) was one of the principal Inſtruments in bringing it about; having managed it in particular, with the *Conſtable de Montmorency*, and the *Mareſchal de St. André*, by the King's Orders, who aſſured him, That he could not do a more grateful piece of Service to him, than by effecting a Peace, at a Time when he was reſolved to go into *Spain*, upon any Terms.

But theſe Supplies of Money, and this great Succeſs obtained by the Blood of their Nobility, were reckoned Crimes of High-Treaſon, becauſe nothing would be granted, but on that Condition the *States-General* ſhould meet, and the promiſed Subſidies paſs through the Hands of Commiſſaries of the Provinces, to clip the Wings of thoſe Harpies, *Barlaymont*, and others like him. And theſe, as he aſſures, are the two great Crimes which created that implacable Hatred in the King and Council to the *Low-Countries*.

The firſt of theſe Crimes was the Demand of an Aſſembly of the *States-General*; who are as much hated by bad Princes for bridling their Tyranny, as they are loved and reverenced by good Kings, the true Fathers of their Country, who conſider them as the moſt ſure Foundation of a State, and the true Support of Sovereigns.

The ſecond is, the Demand they made of having Commiſſioners of the Provinces for managing the Subſidies; the Prince affirming, That theſe Devourers of the People reckon their Robberies and Cheatings a better Revenue than that of their Lands. That ſeeing themſelves out of Condition any longer to enrich themſelves at the Expence of the Publick

Publick with Indemnity, they look out for all Pretences, by flattering their Princes, to incenſe them and ſet them at odds with their Subjects. He concluded this Article, by aſſuring the *States-General*, (to whom he addreſſes himſelf all along,) That he had ſeen their Actions, heard their Diſcourſes, and been Witneſs of thoſe Councils whereby they deſigned to make a general Maſſacre of them, as they had practiſed in the *Indies*, where they had deſtroyed thirty Times more People than are in the *Low-Countries*.

To that Part of the Charge where the King accuſed him of gaining the Hearts of all thoſe who deſired Innovation, particularly thoſe who were ſuſpected of the Reformed Religion, by his private Intrigues; and of being the Author of the Requeſt againſt the *Inquiſition*; he owns that he was always of the Reformed Religion in his Heart, which had been eſtabliſhed by his Father *William* Count of *Naſſaw* in his Dominions. That he heard the King of *France*, *Henry* the Second, ſay, when he was Hoſtage in *France*, That the Duke of *Alva* was then treating with him to root out all the Proteſtants of *France*, the *Low-Countries*, and all *Chriſtendom* beſides. That they had reſolved to eſtabliſh the mercileſs *Inquiſition*; the Severity of which was ſuch, that the looking a ſquint upon an Image, was Crime enough to deſerve burning. That he could not ſuffer that ſo many good Men and Lords, of his Acquaintance, ſhould be deſigned for the Slaughter; which made him firmly reſolve utterly to extirpate this curſed Race of Men; and that if he had been well ſeconded in ſo juſt and generous a Deſign, there would have been nothing left to preſerve the Memory of the *Spaniards*, but their Bones and their Graves.

As for the Addreſs which they make a Crime of, he thinks it as advantageous to his own Credit and Honour, as to the King's Service, and the Intereſt of the Provinces, to have adviſed the preſenting it; as a certain Method to divert the Deluge of thoſe infinite Diſorders which afterwards happened: And as for the Proteſtant Sermons, he adviſed Madam *de Parma* to permit them, Things being in ſuch a Poſture, that they could not be hindred without a manifeſt Danger of the entire Subverſion of the Government.

When the King ſays, The Care and Providence of Madam *de Parma* was ſo great, that he was obliged to quit the *Netherlands*; he owns that the Charge would be true, if his Treachery and Diſloyalty had been the Cauſe of it; but that a Year before he would willingly have retired, and ſurrended all his Employments. When he ſaw that Monſieur *de Bergues* and *Montigny* had loſt their Lives in *Spain*, and Gibbets were erected, and Fires kindled all over the Country, he thought it high Time to put himſelf in a Place of Security, without truſting to the King's Letters, full of fair Promiſes and Offers, the better to deceive him.

That they had fallen upon his Perſon and Eſtate; That neither the Conſideration of the Privileges of the Univerſity of *Louvain*, nor the Province of *Brabant*, could hinder them from carrying his Son Priſoner into *Spain*: And that by ſo rigorous and unjuſt a Treatment, he was abſolved from all his Oaths, and had good Ground to make War upon his Enemy, which was objected to him as a Crime.

That the King laid nothing to his Charge, but what his Predeceſſor *Henry* of *Caſtile* had been guilty of; who though a Baſtard rebell'd againſt his

his lawful Prince *Don Pedro* King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, and killed him with his own Hand. If the King anſwers, That *Don Pedro* was a Tyrant; and that he poſſeſſed *Caſtile* only by that Title; wherefore, ſays the Prince, ſhould not the King of *Spain* be uſed in the ſame Manner? for there never was a Tyrant, who ſubverted the Laws and Conſtitutions of the Country with more Arrogance, or broke his Oath with leſs Shame than King *Philip*: And that, at leaſt, *Don Pedro* was neither guilty of Inceſt, nor was a Parricide, nor a Murtherer of his Wife: And though he was born the King's Subject, and took up Arms againſt him, 'twas no more than *Albert* the firſt Duke of *Auſtria*, formerly Count of *Hapsburg*, his Predeceſſor, had done againſt the Emperor *Adolphus*, of *Naſſaw*, his Lord, one of the Prince's Anceſtors.

The Prince affirms, that there is an original mutual Contract between the Dukes of *Brabant* and their Vaſſals, That they owe Obedience to their Prince; who, on his Side, is bound to preſerve their Privileges; the Chief of which are, That the Dukes cannot change the Conſtitution of the Province by any Decree; That they are to be ſatisfied with their ordinary Revenue; That they can lay no new Impoſitions, nor bring any Troops into the Province, without the Conſent of the *States*: Nor alter the Price of Money, nor impriſon any Man without the Information of the Magiſtrate of the Place, nor ſend him out of the Country. The Lords of the Provinces are obliged by their Oath, to maintain and aſſert theſe Privileges; becauſe by their Prerogative they have the Charge of the Militia, and the Arms of the Province; and not doing it they are to be accounted perjured, and Enemies of their Country. That the King had not viola-

ted only one of theſe Privileges, but all, and many Times over. He had ſeized upon his the Prince's Eſtates, his Dignities, and his Son, contrary to his Immunities. That for this Reaſon, he was abſolved from his Oath of Allegiance, and by Conſequence had a Right to defend himſelf by Force of Arms; and above all, becauſe the King would never redreſs and make Amends for his Faults, having rejected the Interceſſions of the Emperor *Maximilian*, and the Petitions of his Subjects, who deputed to him the principal Lords of the *Netherlands*, whom he put to Death by the Hands of the Hangman againſt the Law of Nations, as he had ſerved all others whom he could ſeize on by his Artifices, and who were too credulous, in believing his falſe Promiſes.

This abundantly juſtified the Prince, for taking up Arms for his own and his Country's Preſervation; and if he could not take Footing in the *Netherlands* at his firſt Entry, as the King reproaches him; 'twas no more than what had happened to the greateſt Generals, and to the King himſelf, who had often invaded *Holland* and *Zealand*, and been ſhamefully driven out, without being able to make himſelf Maſter of one Inch of Ground. And in regard, by his Oath he diſpenſes with his Subjects from obeying him, if he acts contrary to the Laws, why is he ſo ſhameleſs as to ſay, That the Prince has taken up Arms againſt him unjuſtly.

To that Article in which the King ſays he returned into *Holtand* and *Zealand* by Bribery and corrupting the Inhabitants, he makes anſwer, That he went thither at the Inſtance and Solicitation of the principal Men of the Province, which he is able to make appear by their Letters.

When

When the King accuſes him of having perſecuted the Church-Men, driven out the Catholicks, and baniſhed that Religion, he replies, That all this had been done by a common Conſent, to preſerve their Lives and Privileges againſt Men who had taken an Oath to the Pope, and were ſetting all Engines a-work to ſubvert their Liberties, and the newly eſtabliſhed Religion; which was repreſented at the Treaty of Peace at *Breda*, where this Article of Religion was confirmed by the Decree and Seal of all the Cities; and that it was not fair to impute that to him, which was done by an unanimous Conſent of the whole Country.

When he reproaches him for granting Liberty of Conſcience, he anſwers, That he had always been averſe to the burning ſo many Men, as the Duke had taken Pleaſure in it; and that he was of Opinion to put a Stop to all Perſecution.

He ingenuouſly owns, That the King, before the holding of the States at *Ghent*, and his Departure into *Spain*, had commanded him to put to Death many good Men ſuſpected to favour the New Religion; but he never put thoſe cruel Orders in Execution, but gave them Notice of it, not being able to do it with a ſafe Conſcience, and chuſing rather to obey God than Man.

He ſays, That they do him Wrong, in laying the Murther of ſome Eccleſiaſticks to his Charge; for he puniſhed the Criminals with Death; and thoſe who were of an illuſtrious Family, as the Count *de la Mark*, convicted of thoſe Outrages, were condemned only to Impriſonment and Loſs of their Employments, in Conſideration of their great Alliances.

To that Head wherein the King declares, That he did not command the Duke of *Alva* to eſtabliſh

eſtabliſh the Impoſition of the tenth and twentieth Penny, he anſwers, That his not being puniſhed for it, is a ſufficient Proof he had Orders to do it; and that he cannot eſcape the Imputation of a Tyrant for Impoſing this Tribute, or ſuffering ſo great a Boldneſs committed againſt his Will, to go unpuniſhed. He adds, that the Duke of *Alva* had too much Senſe, to dare to ſettle ſo ſevere an Impoſition, without the expreſs and reiterated Orders of the King; and that otherwiſe, he would never have fined the Burgo-Maſter of *Amſterdam* 25000 Florins, for oppoſing the raiſing of this new Tax.

That the King would have done much better, to have preſerved the Kingdom of *Tunis* and *Guletta*, which the Emperor had conquered from the *Turks*, and which he preferred to all his other Victories, than to make an unjuſt War upon his own Subjects. But that his Paſſion and Fury had tranſported him ſo far, that his Eyes and Underſtanding were blinded, and hindered him from ſeeing the ill Meaſures he had taken: And that he choſe rather to expoſe his Weakneſs to his Subjects, than employ his Forces againſt the common Enemy of *Chriſtendom*. He adds, That as *Hannibal* had ſworn the Ruin of the *Romans* upon the Altars of his Gods, ſo the Duke of *Alva* had vowed the Deſtruction of the *Netherlands*; which is viſible from the Cruelties he commited there. That if a Maſter is known by his Servant, they might eaſily gueſs at the good Affection the King bore to the *Low-Countries*, by the Tyranny of this unrelenting Miniſter.

When the King ſays, That the Pope diſpenſes with him from keeping his Oath, the Prince anſwers, That he does not conſider, that by breaking

ing his Oath, his Subjects were at the ſame Time abſolved from their Oath of Fidelity. He adds, That the Duke of *Alva* was preparing to hang the principal Men of *Bruſſels*, for refuſing to ſubmit to the raiſing of the tenth Penny; and that the Hangman was ordered to get ready ſeventeen Ropes; that the *Dictum* of the Sentence was already wrote, and the *Spaniſh* Soldiers were going to their Arms to guard the Execution, when the happy News of the Taking of the *Brille* arrived, and ſaved them from the Gallows.

Speaking of the perpetual Edict, he ſays, it was concluded by the Artifice of the *Spaniards* contrary to his Advice, and of that of the *States* of *Holland* and *Zealand*. That there was no other Difference between the Duke of *Alva*, the Commander *de Requeſens*, and *Don John*, but that the laſt could not diſſemble as well as they, nor conceal his Venom ſo long. For it is indiſputable, from the Letters which were intercepted, that he had the ſame Orders as the other Governors had to oppreſs the *Low-Countries*.

When they charge him with breaking the Pacification of *Ghent* and the perpetual Edict, he anſwers, That it was the *Spaniards* who broke it, by reſtoring no Man to the Poſſeſſion of his Eſtate or Charges, and by detaining the Priſoners. That the King had given Orders to *Don John* not to obſerve the Peace, as appears from the intercepted Letters; and that when he ſwore to it, it was on Condition that he would keep his Oath till he repented of it, as he explained himſelf to ſome Deputies of the *States*. Thus the Peace of *Ghent*, and the perpetual Edict, being once violated, it was in the Power of the *States* to provide for their own Defence, by explaining, enlarging, and altering the Treaty.

That

That he is extremely concerned at the Inſolencies which the Soldiers committed in his Governments, though they were not to be compared with the intolerable Outrages of the *Spaniards*.

He complains of the Treachery of many Lords and Gentlemen of the *Netherlands*, who preferred their own private Intereſts, and the *Spaniſh* Tyranny, to the Good of their Country, which they have rent by their Diviſion, and might have rendered flouriſhing by their Union. Inveighing againſt the Infidelity of his falſe Brothers, called *Malecontents*, he ſays, That he cannot enough admire the Inconſtancy of their Reſolutions: They ſerve the Duke of *Alva*, ſays he, and the Commander *Requeſens*, like Servants, and make a vigorous War upon me. Immediately after, they treat with me, are reconciled, and declare themſelves Enemies to the *Spaniards*. *Don John* arrives, they follow him and contrive my Ruin: When *Don John* miſcarries in his Attempt upon *Antwerp*, they quit him, and recall me. I am no ſooner come; but, contrary to their Oath, without acquainting me with it, they call in the Archduke *Matthias*: And him too they immediately forſake; and without giving me Notice, ſend for the Duke of *Anjou*, and promiſe him Wonders; and then abandon him, and join with the Duke of *Parma*. Upon which the Prince cries out, *Are the Waves of the Sea or the* Euripus *more inconſtant than theſe Men, who conſented to this Proſcription, when it was my Courage and Firmneſs that reſtored them to the Enjoyment of their Eſtates and Places!*

When they ſay, That he got the Government of *Brabant* and *Flanders* by Intriguing, and making Parties, he anſwers in a Word, That theſe Government

vernments were conferred on him at the Deſire of the *States*, and by a general Approbation.

When they endeavour to make him odious by ſaying, That he loads the People with Impoſitions, he replies, That they are laid on by the Conſent of the People; and if the King raiſes ſuch exceſſive Taxes upon his Subjects to oppreſs *Holland* and *Zealand*, and the other United Provinces, why ſhould not they have the ſame Liberty allowed them, in order to defend themſelves from the *Spaniſh* Tyranny.

When they blame him for turning out thoſe Officers in the Cities who were well affected to the King, he ſays, That they were Enemies to the Country; and he did well to drive them out.

When the King taxes him with the Credit and Authority he had over the People, as a great Crime, he anſwers, That it is a great Honour to him that they have choſen him for their Defender againſt ſo cruel a Tyranny, which has kindled ſo juſt an Hatred and Averſion in all their Hearts.

When they reproach him with hating the Nobility; Yes, ſays the Prince, thoſe who, degenerating from their Anceſtors, and not treading in their generous Steps, betray their Country, and join with thoſe who endeavour its Ruin.

When the King ſays, That the Peace treated at *Cologne*, by the Mediation of the Emperor *Rodolphus*, was judged reaſonable by all Men of Senſe; the Prince ſays, That it follows thence neceſſarily, that all thoſe who think it unreaſonable and deceitful, have neither Reaſon nor Judgment. For what Appearance is there, (continues he,) that a People, harraſſed and impoveriſhed by ſo long a War, would refuſe an equitable Peace with their Prince, unleſs it appeared to be a Bait

or a Blind only to ſurprize them? That this Peace projected at *Cologne* was worſe than a War; and that the Honey of a treacherous Tongue, is more dangerous than the Point of a Sword: That if the Emperor thought this a reaſonable Peace, he was ſo perſwaded by the Betrayers of their Country.

When they object to him the Union of *Utrecht*, which they reckon the worſt and greateſt of his Crimes, he anſwers, That the *Spaniards* like nothing that contributes to the Intereſts of the *States*; and what is wholeſome to the Oppreſſed, is mortal to the Favourers of Tyranny. That their Enemies had grounded all their Hopes upon their Diviſion; againſt which there is no ſuch Specifick as a Good Union, nor a more certain Antidote againſt Diſcord than Concord, which has prevented and made uſeleſs all their Intrigues and Intelligences. He owns that he was the Author of this Union; and ſpeaks it ſo loud, that he wiſhes that not only *Spain*, but all *Europe* may hear him. Upon which he exhorts the *States* to preſerve it, and to practiſe the Moral of the the Bundle of Arrows tied together by one Band, which they bear in their Arms. Inſtead of bluſhing at it, he glories in an Action ſo conducive to the Preſervation of their Liberties.

When they upbraid him with driving out the Church-Men, he denies that he ever did ſo, till *George de la Lalain*, Count *de Renneberg* Governor of *Friezeland*, ſurprized *Groningen* by Treachery, and the Maſſacre of the principal Burghers, among others the Burgo-Maſter *Hillebrand*, a Man of the greateſt Authority in the City, having ſupped with him and careſſed him (the better to over-reach him) the Day before this infamous Surprizal. And they could not reproach him,

him, that in all the Troubles and Confuſions ſtirred up by the *Spaniards*, that he ever had ſtained his Hands in the Blood of the Confederates, who relied on his Faith.

When he is accuſed of driving out ſome of the Nobility; he denies it, and declares, That they retired voluntarily through the Terror of their Conſciences, having openly contriv'd the Ruin of their Country; and, Would to God, added the Prince, all they who are like them, would follow them, to rid the Country of all Fear.

He ſays, It is ridiculous to call him Hypocrite, who never diſſembled with the *Spaniards*. When he was their Friend he talked freely to them, and foretold them by Word of Mouth, and Writing, that thoſe rigorous Perſecutions would ruin them. That being forced to become their Enemy, to ſupport the Liberty of his Country, what Hypocriſy can they charge him with, unleſs they call Hypocriſy the making open War upon them, taking their Cities, driving them out of the Country, and acting againſt them with all the Vigour the Right of a juſt War entitles him to. That if they will take the Pains to read over his Defence, which he publiſhed thirteen Years ſince, to juſtify his Taking up Arms, they will ſee the Letters of a King, who is a Hypocrite and Diſſembler, who thought to ſurprize him with fair Words, as now he thinks to terrify him with Threats.

When King *Philip* calls the Prince of *Orange* deſperate as *Cain* and *Judas*, he ſays, It is a quite different Thing, to diſtruſt the Grace of God, who cannot lye, and to ſuſpect the Words of a treacherous and deceitful Man: Witneſs the poor *Moors* of *Granada*, Count *Egmont*, *Horn*, and

and many others. That the fall of *Cain* and *Judas* was Deſpair, cauſed by the dreadful Sins they had been guilty of; to which State he was not yet reduced, his Conſcience upbrading him with nothing. But the Style of a Man in Deſpair, is viſible in this *Heatheniſh* and *Turkiſh* Proſcription.

When he accuſes him of Diſtruſt, and ſays, it is an ordinary Thing with wicked Men, he makes an Apoſtrophe to Cardinal *Granville*, (whom he believed the Author of this Proſcription,) in theſe Terms: "And thou Cardinal, "who haſt loſt ſo much Time at the College, "unleſs thou calleſt that Learning, to be train-"ed up in thy Youth in the Arts of Lying "and Deceiving, what Anſwer canſt thou make "to that ſententious Orator and Lover of his "Country, when he ſays, That Diſtruſt and "Jealouſy is the ſtrongeſt Bulwark of Liberty, "againſt Tyranny?" Which was ſaid againſt another *Philip*, a puny Tyrant, in Compariſon of this *Don Philip*, who has out done the greateſt, and whoſe Tyranny the divine *Philippick* itſelf, is not able to expreſs. Conſider of it; and I, for my Part, ſays the Prince, will ſpeak, write, and engrave every where, this fine and uſeful Sentence. And would to God, I may be better believed by my People, than *Demoſthenes* was by his, who, ſuffereing themſelves to be impoſed on by ſuch Villians and Diſſemblers as thou art, and were in the End utterly ruined.

When the King reproaches him with refuſing very advantageous Offers which were made him, upon Condition he would retire into *Germany*, and abandon the States, he ſays, The *Spaniſh* Folly and Impertinence cannot be ſufficiently admired, which, endeavouring to blacken and defame him, raiſes

raiſes his Reputation, by owning that he prefers the Safety of the States and their Liberty, to his own Repoſe and Native Country. That he would willingly be freed from all his Troubles and Diſappointments, and enjoy his Eſtate and the Preſence of his Son in Peace. But ſince this could not be effected without perjuring himſelf, and betraying the States, violating his Faith, and abandoning them to the Cruelty of their mortal Enemies, no Conſideration of his Eſtate, his Life, Children, or Wife, ſhould prevail upon him to deliver them over a Prey to the *Spaniards*, to be worried and maſſacred by them. He concludes, That it was a very great Crime which they reproached him with, to be a Man of Honour, and of an unſhaken Firmneſs and Conſtancy, not to be wrought on by Threatnings nor Promiſes: And that on the foregoing falſe Accuſations the King and *Spaniards* have grounded this barbarous Proſcription full of Calumnies, Abuſes, and inconceivable Imprecations, which he is no more frighted with, than *Philibert* of *Orange* was with the Bull which Pope *Clement* the Seventh thundered out againſt him, who notwithſtanding made him his Priſoner.

He declares to the States; and to all *Europe*, That whatever *Spaniard*, or whatever Man in the *Spaniſh* Intereſts ſays, or ſhall ſay, as this Proſcription does, that he is a wicked Man, and a Traytor, lyes, ſpeaks falſely, and againſt the Truth. That though the *Spaniards* forbid him the Uſe of Fire and Water, in ſpite of all their Rage he will live by the Aſſiſtance of his Friends as long as it pleaſes God, who alone has the Diſpoſal of Life and Death, and who has numbered all the Hairs of his Head. As for his Eſtates,

he hopes (God willing) the Purchaſe of them will coſt the *Spaniards* ſo dear, that they will be obliged to ſeek out others elſewhere, at an eaſier Rate. As for thoſe they wrongfully detain from him, he hopes to diſpoſſeſs them, and that they never uſurped the Poſſeſſions of a poor Prince who proved a greater Burthen to them.

When the King promiſes twenty-five thouſand Crowns to any Man that ſhall bring him alive or dead, to make him a Gentleman, if not ſo before, with a full Pardon of all his Crimes, how heinous ſoever, he anſwers, That if a Gentleman had been guilty of ſo villanous an Action, no Man of Honour would eat or drink with the Wretch, or endure his Preſence. That if the *Spaniards* reckon ſuch Men noble, and if this is the ready Way to Honour in *Caſtile*, no Wonder all the World believes that the moſt Part of the *Spaniſh* Nobility are deſcended from the *Moors*, and *Jews* who ſold our Saviour's Life for ready Money; and that they inherit the Virtue of their Anceſtors. Upon this Subject the Prince writes, That the juſt God has taken away the King's Underſtanding, who by the ennobling of Villains, and pardoning of the greateſt Crimes, would deſtroy the Defender of a People tyrannized over. That he has the Aſſurance to mix the Name of God with ſo many abominable Promiſes, though he calls himſelf *the Miniſter of God*, and aſſumes the Power of not only permitting what God forbids, but of rewarding it with Money, Nobility, and Indemnity of all their Offences,

The Prince concludes by a perſuaſive of Union to the States, and not to ſuffer themſelves to be dazzled with the falſe Praiſes the King gives thoſe who forſook them contrary to their Oath, to

ſcatter

ſcatter Diviſions among them. His Enemy gives out, that his Quarrel is only to the Prince of *Orange*, as Author of all theſe Troubles, and the War, which will laſt as long as he lives, imitating the Wolves in the Fable, who publiſhed that their Deſign was only on the Dogs, (the Keepers and Guardians of the Flock,) to devour afterwards the Sheep at their Leiſure. But for a Proof of the King's Diſſembling, and his Cruelty, when he was abſent in *Germany*, the Country was as much perſecuted as ever. As many were drown'd, hang'd, and burn'd, as before; and the Liberty of the Country was extreamly well maintained by their mild Governor the Duke of *Alva*. That the King's principal Deſign was to root out their Religion, the only Bulwark of the State, without which it could not ſupport itſelf three Days: For they of the Reformed Religion could repoſe no Confidence in *Spaniards* or Papiſts.

He repeats once more, That Union and Religion may defend and protect them from all their Enemies, and concludes in theſe Words; *That he would willingly purchaſe their Eaſe and Repoſe at the Expence of his own Baniſhment or Death. That Exile and Death upon theſe Conditions, would be grateful and agreeable. But if they thought his Life might contribute to the Defence of their Liberties, he offered them his Aſſiſtance, Induſtry, and Blood itſelf, which he would ſpill to the laſt Drop in their Preſervation.*

The Prince of *Orange* would willingly have had the *States-General* publiſh this Apology in their Name: But ſome Provinces finding the Reflections on the King to be too ſevere and bitter, and not being acquainted with the Crimes he imputed to the King, thought it not proper

They contented themſelves with declaring by a Decree, That the Prince of *Orange* was wrongfully accuſed; That he had accepted the Government at their earneſt Deſires; and offered to maintain a Troop of Horſe for the greater Security of his Perſon, deſiring him to continue to defend their Liberties, and promiſing all Obedience and Deference to his Commands and Counſels, which they acknowledged to have no other Aim but their Safety.

Not long after, *An. Dom.* 1581. the City and Caſtle of *Breda* were ſurprized by *Claude de Barlaymont*, Count *de Hautepenne*, by the Means of the Baron *de Freſin*, kept Priſoner in the Place by Order of the States, upon Suſpicion of holding Intelligence with the *Spaniards*; the Truth of which he confirmed, as much a Priſoner as he was, cauſing the City to be ſurprized by the Means of one Soldier, whom he had gained over to his Party. This was a great Loſs to the States, and a ſenſible Affliction to the Prince, whoſe hereditary Eſtate this City and its Territories were.

The ſame Year that *Breda* was ſurprized by the *Spaniards*, the Duke of *Anjou*, purſuant to his Engagement with the States of the Provinces, came from *Chateau Thierry* with ten thouſand Foot, and four thouſand Horſe, to the Relief of *Cambray* beſieged by the Duke of *Parma*, who raiſed the Siege. Not long before the Viſcount *de Turenne*, who was afterwards the famous Duke *de Bouillon*, *Henry de la Tour*, the Counts of *Ventadour*, and *de la Fenillade*, and four other Lords, having run the Riſque to paſs through the Army of the Duke, and throw themſelves into the

the Place, were made Priſoners, and forced to pay a great Ranſom.

At that Time the *States-General* aſſembled at the *Hague*, declared the King of *Spain* to have forfeited the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*; broke his Seal and Arms, and commanded all People to accknowledge him no longer for their Prince, and take the Oath of Fidelity to them.

The Beginning of this Decree runs thus, *That a Prince is appointed by God Almighty the Head of his People, to defend them from Oppreſſion, as a Shepherd to keep his Flock; and that when a Prince opreſſes them, they may chooſe another Lord to govern them in Juſtice according to their Privileges.* The reſt, is nothing but a long Narration of the Cruelties and Infractions of their Privileges by the King and his Miniſters, which obliged them to have Recourſe to another Prince.

At the ſame Time the Duke of *Parma* took *Tournay* from the *States* notwithſtanding the vigorous Defence of *Mary de Lalain* Princeſs *D'Epinoy*, Siſter to *Emanuel de Lalain Seigneur de Montigny*, one of the chief *Malecontents*. She gave great Proofs of her Courage in this Siege, encouraging the Soldiers and Burghers to a gallant Reſiſtance, and expoſing herſelf ſo much in the moſt dangerous Places, that ſhe received a Harquebuſs Shot in her Arm. This Lady, who deſerves a Place among the Heroines, died the Year after at *Antwerp*, extreamly regretted by the *States-General*, for her Courage and Firmneſs to maintain their Party.

Immediately after, the Duke of *Anjou* paſſed into *England*, to have the Advice of Queen *Elizabeth*, and to endeavour to acompliſh his Marriage with that Princeſs, a Contract having been

made, and Rings having been preſented on both Sides. But the Queen not wanting Excuſes to break off, contented herſelf with ſupplying him with Money for his Voyage into the *Netherlands*, and ſending with him the Lord *Leiceſter*, Admiral *Howard*, both Knights of the Garter, and one hundred other Lords and Gentlemen of Quality, who carried with them five hundred Men.

A. D. 1582. he repaſſed from *England* into *Zealand*, on board the Ships of this Princeſs, arrived at *Fluſhing*; and becauſe of the great Cold, went on foot to *Middlebourg*, the Capital of *Zealand*, which is a League from thence; where he was received and treated very magnificently. The Prince of *Orange* and *Epinoy* went to meet him, and going aboard the fifty Ships provided for them, arrived at *Antwerp*, where this great City received him with ſurprizing Pomp and Splendor. All the Qua's were lined with the Burghers in Arms, moſt part very richly dreſs'd, and with gilt Armour: Triumphal Arches were erected in all Parts very richly adorned with fine Inſcriptions. This Prince marched under a Canopy of Cloth of Gold, from the Port to the great Piazza, where a Theatre was built with a Throne upon it. There the Prince having cloathed him with the Ducal Cap, and Mantle of Red Crimſom Velvet lined with Ermins, he ſware publickly in the Preſence of the *States* and the Officers of the City, and of an infinite Concourſe of People from all Parts, to ſee ſo extraordinary a Sight, *That he would religiouſly obſerve the Treaty concluded with them, and the Privileges of the Provinces, and govern not by his Will, but by Juſtice and Equity.* Afterwards the *States*, and the

the Magiſtrates of *Antwerp* ſwore Fidelity and Obedience to him as their Sovereign Prince. But this publick Rejoicing was interrupted by an Attempt made on the Prince of *Orange*. One *Jouregny*, a *Spaniard* of *Biſcay*, Factor to a Merchant called *Anaſtre*, ſpurred on by the Reward promiſed in the *Proſcription*, fired a Piſtol at him, loaded with one Ball, which ſtruck him under the Right Ear, and went out through the Left Cheek, breaking ſeveral of his Teeth. At firſt they believed the *French* were the Authors of this Attempt; but the Murtherer being killed by the Halberdiers of the Prince, and Papers found in his Pocket, which proved him to be a *Spaniard*, they were undeceived, and the People who had run to their Arms to revenge his Murther on the *French* at the Cloiſter of *S. Michael*, where the Duke of *Anjou* lodged, retired to their Houſes. The Prince of *Orange*, to appeaſe the Tumult, with much Difficulty wrote a Letter with his own Hand to the Magiſtrate, to aſſure him that the *Spaniards* were the Authors of this Attempt.

The Grief and Concern of this great City, for the Wounding of the Prince, cannot be expreſſed. Immediately publick Prayers were appointed, and as long as he continued in Danger the People ſtaid in the Churches praying to God for his Recovery. When he was well, they kept a general Faſt; and the whole Day was employed in thanking God, for reſtoring to them the Father of their Country.

The Prince being in a Condition to travel, the Duke of *Anjou* carried him to *Ghent* and *Bruges*, where another great Conſpiracy againſt thoſe Princes was diſcovered. The chief Man con-

cerned in it, was *Nicholas Salvedo*, a *Spaniard*, who confeſſed, that he had received 4000 Crowns from the Duke of *Parma*, to make away the Duke of *Anjou* and the Prince of *Orange* by Poiſon, or any other Way; and that he followed them in order to put his villanous Deſign in Execution; *Francis Baza*, an *Italian*, and Native of *Breſſe*, one of his Accomplices, was arreſted likewiſe, and confeſſed the ſame Thing; but before Execution ſtabbed himſelf with his Knife, to prevent the Severity of the Puniſhment which was preparing for them. *Salvedo* was carried to *Paris*, where by a Decree of the Parliament, he was drawn in Pieces at the *Greve* by four Horſes.

The wretched *Salvedo* ſeeing himſelf a Priſoner in the *Conciergerie*, accuſed Monſieur *de Villeroy*, in hopes to ſave himſelf, by making ſo great a Man a Partner in his Guilt, or at leaſt to ſuſpend the Puniſhment he deſerved. But no Credit was given to ſo helliſh an Accuſation of a Miniſter of the greateſt Abilities, and the moſt devoted to the Good and Intereſt of the State, of all thoſe who had ever had the Adminiſtration of *France*. And it muſt be acknowledged, to his Honour, That in all the Fury of the League, he was the Man who prevented its falling into the Hands of Foreigners; and after a Miniſtry of fifty Years, died poorer at the End, than at the Beginning of his Greatneſs. His Father had been likewiſe Secretary of State, and his Grandfather, of the ſame Name, *De Neville*, was ſo under *Francis* the Firſt, and Superintendant of the Exchequer.

The Duke of *Anjou*, imitating the Conduct of *Rehoboam*, who ruined himſelf by following the Council

Council of the *young Men*, by the Advice of the Sieurs *de Fervaques*, *S. Agnan*, *de la Roche-pot*, and other hot-headed young Fellows, who governed him, without acquainting the Prince of *Orange*, the Duke of *Montpenſier*, Count *de Lavall*, or any other Lords, who were capable of giving him good Council; reſolved, contrary to his Oath, and againſt all Juſtice, to ſeize the ſame Day on all the moſt conſiderable Cities of the *Netherlands*, as *Dunkirk*, *Dendermonde*, *Bruges*, and *Antwerp* itſelf, not being able to bear any longer the great Authority of the Prince of *Orange*, ſo limited a Power, and his being only a Sovereign in Name. For a Proof of his juſt Reſentment, and in his own Juſtification, he alledged, That the People of *Antwerp* had taken up Arms to deſtroy him in his Lodgings; and having rebelled againſt him by ſo raſh an Act, he was conſequently abſolved from his Oath. Thus he ſurprized *Dunkirk*, *Dendermonde*, and ſome other Places; but miſſed of *Bruges* and *Antwerp*, when he thought himſelf Maſter of it; for though he had poured into the City ſeventeen Companies of Foot ſupported by all his Army, which he had advanced near the Walls, under Pretence of making a Review of it, nevertheleſes, the Burghers ran in all haſte to their Arms, and made ſo brave a Reſiſtance, that the *French* were obliged to retire in Diſorder to the Gate by which they entered, where there was made ſuch a terrible Slaughter of them, that 'twas impoſſible for thoſe without, to ſuccour their Friends within; for there were Mountains of dead Bodies, piled in Heaps one upon another, which block'd up the Entry, and cut off the Retreat of the *French*, of whom there were more

ſtifled

ſtifled than killed. In this bloody Diſpute, called *the Enterprize* upon *Antwerp*, there were killed eighty three Burghers only, and fifteen hundred *French*, among whom were three hundred Gentlemen, who were all buried without Diſtinction in a great Ditch. And as the People of theſe Counties, who are much of the ſame Humour with the *Germans*, in all extraordinary Events, make Computations upon the Numbers, they obſerved that this Deliverance fell out in the Year 1583. which Number made up that of the eighty three Burghers and fifteen hundred *French* who were killed that Day.

The Duke of *Anjou*, having miſcarried in his Attempt, ſurrendred, by a Treaty made with the *States*, all the Places he had poſſeſſed himſelf of, and returning into *France*, died of Grief in his Appennage of *Chateau Thierry*, in the Beginning of the following Year, with the Reputation of a violent and unſettled Temper.

The *Flemmings* believed that the Prince of *Orange* had been concerned in the Attempt the *French* made for ſurprizing *Antwerp*; and his Enemies and Enviers (which great Men never fail to have) made uſe of this falſe Pretence, and of his fourth Marriage with *Louiſe de Coligny*, (Daughter to the Admiral *de Chatillon*, whom he married after he had loſt his third Wife *Charlotte de Bourbon*, who died at *Antwerp* not long after he was cured of his Wound,) to leſſen his Credit: This Match was a viſible Proof, as they ſaid, of his Inclination to the *French*, who at that Time were had in Execration through all the *Netherlands*. Seeing himſelf thus ſuſpected, and the Party of the *States* declined in the *Walloon* Provinces, he retired into *Holland*, where he thought his Life in greater

greater Security, and leſs expoſed to thoſe Attempts which Superſtition on one Side, and the Reward promiſed in the *Proſcription*, on the other, made Numbers ready to undertake againſt his Perſon. He choſe the City of *Delft* for his ordinary Reſidence; where at the Beginning of the Year 1584. he had a Son born, called *Henry Frederick*, Grandfather to the late King *William*.

Prince *William* employed *Philip de Mornix*, Seigneur *de S. Aldegonde*, in the Management of his greateſt Affairs, and made him Burgo-Maſter of *Antwerp* when he left it. He was a Man of Quality, Integrity, and Learning. About the End of his Life he made uſe of *John Barnevelt*, whom he valued very much upon the Account of his Honeſty and great Capacity.

Having been almoſt overſet with the Tempeſts which had been raiſed up againſt him, and having a Heart above the Storms, he took for his Deviſe a Sea-Gull, or Didapper, in Latin *Mergus*, with this Motto, *Sævis tranquillus in Undis*; *Undiſturb'd in the Midſt of the ſtormy Waves.*

He behaved himſelf with ſo much Sweetneſs and Civility to the common People, that he never wore his Hat as he walked through the Streets, where People of all Ages and Sexes crowded to ſee him.

No Wonder that he was ſo univerſally lamented by the People, when he was unhappily aſſaſſinated in the Fifty-firſt Year of his Age. It was done by one *Balthazar de Gerrard*, a Gentleman of the *Franche Comtè*, and Native of *Villefons* in the County of *Burgundy*, who, in Hopes of a Reward, or pretending to merit Heaven, by taking out of the World an Enemy to the King and the Catholick Religion, killed him at *Delft*,

as

as he roſe from Table, with a Piſtol ſhot loaded with three Bullets; of which he died, without ſaying any more, than *Lord have Mercy on my Soul, and this poor People!* This diſmal Accident happened in the Preſence of *Louiſe de Coligny* his fourth Wife, and the Counteſs of *Schouarzebourg* his Siſter, whom he loved very tenderly, who never forſook him, and who was preſent at *Antwerp* when *Jouregny* wounded him.

This Villain had inſinuated himſelf into the Acquaintance of the Prince, under the Name of *Francis Guyon*, Son to *Peter Guyon* of *Beſançon*, who had ſuffered for Religion. He had always the *Hugonot* Pſalms in his Hands, and was a conſtant Frequenter of Sermons, the better to conceal his Deſign: Inſomuch as the Prince truſted him, and ſent him upon ſeveral Diſpatches; and at the very Moment he aſſaſſinated him, he demanded of the Prince a Paſſport to go ſomewhere, where the Prince was ſending him. He was but twenty-two Years old, and made appear as much Conſtancy and Reſolution in ſuffering the Puniſhment of his Crime, as Boldneſs in undertaking it. He repeated a hundred Times, That *if he had not done it, he would do it again*; and when his Fleſh was plucked off his Limbs with burning Pincers, he did not utter the leaſt Cry or Groan, which made the *Hollanders* believe he was poſſeſſed by the Devil; and the *Spaniards*, that he was aſſiſted by God Almighty; ſo different are the Opinions and Paſſions of Mankind.

Thus died *William* of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*; and theſe are his principal Actions, which are like ſo many ſolid Pillars, upon which he has erected the great Fabrick of the *Commonwealth* of the *United Provinces*. There was need of as vaſt a Genius

Genius and Capacity, as his was, to undertake ſo great and difficult a Work, an unparalleled Courage to carry it on to the End, and an unheard of Conſtancy in arriving to it, in ſpite of the formidable Power of *Spain*, and the domeſtick Treaſons, which croſſed his generous Deſigns. After this, I believe, no Man will accuſe me of an Hyperbole for ranking this great Man among the Heroes of Antiquity.

As ſoon as the News of his Murther was ſpread Abroad, nothing was to be ſeen over all the Cities but Tears, nothing to be heard over all the Villages of the Country but Lamentations, as if all had loſt what was moſt dear to them. The People of the *United Provinces*, in the Celebration of his Funeral, ſhewed the greateſt Mourning that was ever heard of, and their Affliction went even to Deſpair. The Funeral Pomp was very magnificent; all the Nobility aſſiſted at it with the chief Men of the Provinces in deep Mourning, followed by an incredible Number of People of all Conditions. Prince *Maurice* his Son followed the Corps, having on his Right Hand *Gerard Truceſes* Archbiſhop and Elector of *Cologne*, and on his Left Count *de Hohenlo*, or *Holac*. This was that Elector, who falling deſperately in Love with *Agnes de Mansfield*, a Nun, choſe rather to loſe his Sovereignty and Electorate, than his Miſtreſs. He was of the ſame Opinion with that *Greek* Poet, who wrote, That a beloved Nymph ſtood in the Stead of all Things; and that we can want nothing with her; but not enjoying her, we are poor amidſt the Plenty of all other Goods.

This Archbiſhop delivered into the Hands of the *United Provinces* the City of *Reneberg* in the Dioceſe

Dioceſe of *Cologne*. It was ſo often taken by the *Spaniards* and *Dutch*, that the Marquis *Spinola* called it the *Whore of War*.

Count *Maurice* his Son built him a very ſtately Monument of Marble, where his Image ſtands, made to the Life; the Baſis of this fine Monument is adorn'd with ſeveral Statues repreſenting all the Virtues, and the upper Part is ſurrounded with weeping Loves. It ſtands in one of the principal Churches of *Delft*, and is not inferior to the moſt ſumptuous and ſtately Tombs in *Italy*.

The ſuperſtitious Catholicks and *Spaniards* celebrate this *Belthazar de Gerrard*, and have ranked him in the Number of their Martyrs. Upon which Subject I cannot but admire, that *Famianus Strada*, in his excellent Hiſtory of the *Low-Countries*, has inſinuated that *Jouregny*, who narrowly miſs'd of killing the Prince at *Antwerp*, had a good Deſign, becauſe he had fortified and prepared himſelf before he executed it with the Sacraments of the Communion and Penance; as if God Almighty, who has expreſly forbidden Murther in the *Decalogue*, and our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, who hath ſaid and taught that he who ſhould ſtrike with the Sword, ſhould periſh by the Sword, would guide and ſtrengthen a Murther in his Attempt. Some Examples of the Old Teſtament will not ſerve to juſtify him; where God Almighty, for the Preſervation and Eſtabliſhment of the People of *Iſrael*, and for other Reaſons beſt known to himſelf, allowed of ſuch Actions; otherwiſe there could be no Security for the Life of any Prince.

William Prince of *Orange* made more Noiſe in *Europe*, than all the Kings of his Time put together; and has left behind him a renowned Poſterity,

ſterity, who, purſuing his glorious Example, have amazed all the Chriſtian World by Actions which are immortalized in Hiſtory. His Family may boaſt his having been the Father of two very great Captains; his having produced Kings, Electors, Landgraves, and ſovereign Princes in *Germany*; his having peopled *France* with Princes, Princeſſes, Dukes, Cardinals, Mareſchals, and many great Lords. But for a clearer Underſtanding of the Matter, we muſt firſt declare that he had four Wives.

His firſt Wife was *Anne D'Egmont*, Daughter to *Maximilian D'Egmont*, Count of *Burem* and *Leerdem*, a great Heireſs, whom he married by the Favour of *Charles* the Fifth, and had by her a Son and Daughter.

His ſecond Wife was *Anne*, of *Saxony*, Daughter to the Great *Maurice*, Elector of *Saxony*, who made Head againſt the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, by whom he had the Famous *Maurice*; of whom we ſhall give a very large Relation, and a Daughter named *Emilia de Naſſaw*, who married *Emanuel* King of *Portugal*, Son to King *Anthony* of *Portugal*, who was diſpoſſeſſed by King *Philip* the Second.

The third Wife of *William* Prince of *Orange* was *Charlotte de Bourbon* of the Houſe of *Montpenſier*, whom I have declared before to have been Abbeſs of *Jouarre*. But the Love of Liberty, which is an invaluable Bleſſing, prevailed over all the Vows ſhe had made in her Youth, which ſhe pleaded ſhe had been forced to, and had made ſeveral Proteſtations again. She died of a Pleuriſy at *Antwerp*, A. D. 1582. leaving ſix Daughters behind her.

The

The fourth and laſt Wife of *William* of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*, was *Louiſe de Coligny*, Widow to Monſieur *de Tiligny*, Daughter to the great Admiral *de Chatillon*; by whom he had only one Son, the renowned *Henry-Fredrick* Prince of *Orange*; of whom he we ſhall ſpeak hereafter.

Beſide his numerous and celebrated Poſterity of legitimate Children, which has given a great Number of illuſtrious Princes for the Ornament of many different States, and the Eſtablſhment of Religion, the Prince of *Orange* left a Natural Son, called *Juſtin de Naſſaw*, who led a conſiderable Body of Men to the Aſſiſtance of King *Henry* the Fourth, before the Peace of *Vervins*. He was a brave virtuous Man, and died Governor of *Breda*.

PHILIP-WILLIAM

OF

NASSAW,

Prince of ORANGE,

AND

ELEANOR of *Bourbon*,

His WIFE.

THIS Prince was Godſon to King *Philip* the Second; and at the Time Prince *William* his Father was forced to take Arms in his own Defence, he ſtudied in the College of *Lovain*; where, amongſt other Privileges, it is not permitted to arreſt any Perſon upon what Account ſoever. Notwithſtanding this, *John Vargas*, a *Spaniard*, accompanied with ſeveral Soldiers of the ſame Nation, took him thence by Force, purſuant to an Order from the Duke of *Alva*, in ſpite of all the Clamours of the Rector of the Univerſity, who complaining vehemently and in good *Latin*, that their Privileges were violated, was anſwered by *Vargas*

in this barbarous Expreſſion, *Noncuramus Privilegios veſtros.*

The Prince of *Orange*, his Father, complained of it by publick Manifeſtoes, which ſet forth the Cruelty of the *Spaniards*; and proved that there were neither *Laws*, *Privileges*, nor Innocence of Age, that could exempt any Perſon from their Tyranny.

This poor Child was carried Priſoner into *Spain* at thirteen Years old, and ſhut up in a Caſtle in the Country, where he could have no Education, and where he paſſed the greateſt Part of his Time in playing at Cheſs, which the Governor of the Caſtle had taught him. Towards the End of his Impriſonment, which was about thirty Years, they allow'd him a little more Liberty.

This Prince was naturally complaiſant; his Body corpulent, and he wore a very large Beard. Being carried young into *Spain*, he continued a Catholick; the *Spaniards*, to juſtfy this unjuſt Detention, ſaid they had carried him thither, only to preſerve him from the Poiſon of Hereſy, and to keep him in Security from it. During his Stay in *Spain*, the Captain who guarded him having ſpoken much to the Diſadvantage of Prince *William* his Father, this generous Son, puſh'd on by natural Affection, which animated him to Reſentment, took him about the Middle, threw him out of the Window, and broke his Neck. He thought that ſo bold an Action would bring him into Trouble: And indeed upon this Occaſion there were different Advices given in King *Philip*'s Council; but at laſt it was reſolved to uſe Mildneſs and Indulgence in this Encounter. *Gabriel Oſorio*, a young Gentleman, who was preſent at the

the Action, having reported it in favour of the Prince, ſaid the Governor had been wanting in his Reſpect towards him; ſo this Death was allowed to his juſt Reſentment. The Prince thought himſelf ſo obliged to *Oſorio*, for the favourable Repreſentation which he had made of him, that he ever after kept him near his Perſon, and beſtowed on him a great many Favours.

At laſt King *Philip* the Second, either moved by ſo long a Captivity, or weary of puniſhing the pretended Iniquity of the Father upon the Son, who was innocent; or rather hoping, that his Deliverance would raiſe Jealouſies and Diviſions among the Brothers of the Houſe of *Orange*, reſolved to give him his Liberty, after ſo long an Impriſonment.

Count *Maurice* ſhewed upon this Occaſion, that he had a Soul wholly diſintereſted, and let him enjoy all the Eſtates which were then in his Poſſeſſion, as *Breda*, and other Places; and Maam the Counteſs of *Holac*, his Siſter, by Father and Mother, uſed him very generouſly, making him a thouſand fair Offers, and rich Preſents, upon his Arrival in the *Low-Countries*, where they two met at *Cleves*; Count *Maurice* for fear of being ſuſpected, ſatisfied himſelf with viſiting him by an Envoy.

Prince *Philip* came into *Flanders* with *Albert* the Archduke, who a little while after ſent him back to *Spain*, to bring the Infanta *Iſabella* (afterwards his Wife) into the *Low-Countries*, to whom her Father *Philip* gave in Marriage the Sovereignty of the *ſeventeen Provinces*. All *Europe* was very much aſtoniſhed, that the Son of a Man ſo odious to *Spain*, ſhould be choſen to execute ſo

important a Commiſſion, which could not be given him without a large Teſtimony both of Eſteem and Confidence. He lived afterwards in the Court of *Bruſſels* with the Archdukes of *Flanders:* For the *States* of the *United Provinces* conceived ſuch a Diſtruſt of him, by Reaſon of this Employment, and becauſe King *Philip* had reeſtabliſhed him in his Lands, ſituated in the *Spaniſh Low-Countries*, and in the *Franche Comté*, which had been confiſcated, that they would never let him come to viſit their *Provinces*, much leſs to continue there, though he had often teſtified his Deſire of it.

He never appeared there before the Year 1608. when the Truce with the *Spaniards* was almoſt concluded; and in this Journey he did nothing elſe but reconcile the Princeſs *Emilia* his Siſter with his Brother Count *Maurice*, who would never ſee her after her Marriage with Prince *Emanuel* of *Portugal*, becauſe it had been concluded againſt his Conſent.

He married *Eleanor* of *Bourbon*, the Siſter of the deaceaſed Prince of *Condé*, a very virtuous Princeſs, by whom he had no Children. This Marriage with the firſt Princeſs of the Blood of *France*, put him in Poſſeſſion of his Principality and Town of *Orange*, where the Sieur *de Blaçons* who was Governor of it, as being a Kinſman of Monſieur the Marſhal *des Leſdiguierres*, who commanded abſolutely in *Dauphiny*, would not let him enter; but the Sieur *de Blaçons* had ſo many expreſs Orders from the King to leave the Place, and Monſieur *des Leſdiguierres* had an Order to make them be preciſely obeyed, that at laſt the Prince ſaw himſelf poſſeſſed both of the Place and Sove-

Sovereignty; for before he had been looked upon as an Enemy, having followed the Archduke *Albert* when he was at *Calais*, and would have made King *Henry* the Fourth raiſe the Seige of *Amiens*.

Prince *Philip* farther confeſs'd to his moſt intimate Friends, That in his whole Life he was never in ſo great Pain and ſuch ſtrange Uneaſineſs, as at the Time when the Battle of *Newport* was fought; for the Archduke, who preſumed very far upon his own Forces, thinking them as much ſuperior in Valour, as they were in Number, to thoſe of the *Hollanders*, had boaſted, That if he had gained the Day, he would ſend the two Brothers, *Maurice* and *Henry-Fredrick*, bound Hand and Foot, as his Priſoners, into *Spain*. Wherefore he ſent out his Scouts on every Side, kept all his Horſes ready ſaddled and bridled in his Stable, and his People all in a Condition to retire ſuddenly into ſome Place of Safety; thinking that his Brothers being loſt, he likewiſe muſt periſh by the *Spaniards*: While the Fight laſted he was at his Prayers, and made ardent and continual Vows, that his Brothers might obtain the Victory.

During the Truce, which was concluded for twelve Years, he made a Voyage into *Holland* in the Year 1615. with *Madam* the Princeſs his Wife, and they lived generally at *Breda*.

Prince *Philip* died at *Bruſſels*, in the Beginning of the Year 1618. He had the Hemorrhoids very much inflamed; and *Gregory*, a *German* Surgeon, having hurt him with the Syringe, whilſt he gave him a Clyſter, a Gangreen enſued,

and it was impoſſible to ſave him. The Princeſs his Wife, died likewiſe in the ſame Year.

After his Death, Count, *Maurice* his Brother, took upon him the Quality of Prince of *Orange*, and inherited his whole Eſtate; whereas before he was contented with the bare Title of *Count*.

MAURICE
OF
NASSAW,
Prince of ORANGE.

THIS great Captain has falſified the Proverb, which ſays, That *The Children of Heroes are generally good for nothing*; for though he was the Son of a moſt excellent Father, who left behind him an immortal Glory, yet he has not only equall'd him in his Prudence and Greatneſs of Soul, but has likewiſe ſurpaſſed him in the Art Military, and in his great Performances. As the Father for twenty Years together made the Diſcourſe of all *Europe*; ſo the Son for forty Years ſucceſſively did it much more than all the Crowned Heads in *Europe*: For from the Year 1584. when he firſt came into Action, to 1625. when he died, Prince *Maurice* was never mentioned without Admiration and Aſtoniſhment, as being eſteemed one of the greateſt Captains that had ever appeared. In Truth, though Nature does not

always make extraordinary Efforts to produce great Men in the ſame Family and Succeſſion, yet the great Actions of the Father are powerful Incitives to ſtir up the Children to Imitation; the Glory of their Anceſtors being a Light, which directs their Poſterity to march in thoſe generous Paths which they have trod before them. If the Virtue of Strangers has often ſtirred up ſome courageous Souls to do great Things, (as that *Greek* whoſe Reſt was diſcompoſed by the Triumphs of *Miltiades*,) ſure domeſtick Examples muſt be much more moving, that they may not incur the Shame of having degenerated.

Prince *Maurice* of *Orange* from his very Childhood diſcovered the paſſionate Deſire he had to follow the glorious Steps of his Father; and took for the Body of his Device the Trunk of a Tree, cut off ſo as to ſeem about two Foot high, from whence there grew a vigorous Sprout, which apparently would renew the noble Tree which had produced it, with theſe Words, *Tandem fit ſurculus arbor*, *At laſt the Shoot becomes a Tree*: To ſhew that he would revive the Glories of his Father.

I do not pretend to repreſent the great Actions of this Prince in all their Particulars; I ſhall not ſay any Thing that may be found in common Annals, nor add to the Number of thoſe who tranſcribe from other People: My Deſign is only to draw the Portraiture of his Perſon and his Manners, to inform the World of ſome Tranſactions of his Life which are little known, and to ſet forth the Cauſes of thoſe great Differences which happened between him and Mr. *Barnevelt*; which, as it was thought, would have overturn'd the Commonwealth, by an inteſtine Diviſion

which

which threaten'd its Ruin, if it had not been prevented.

But before we come to theſe Things, it is neceſſary briefly to repreſent his principal Actions, and to tell you, That Prince *Maurice* had a great Stock of Conſtancy and Courage from the Seventeenth Year of his Age, when he was called to the Government of Affairs upon the Deceaſe of his Father; for he was not caſt down by that Torrent of Succeſs which attended *Alexander Farneſe*, Duke of *Parma*, Governor and Captain-General for the King of *Spain*, who had then taken *Bruges*, *Ghent*, *Dendermond*, *Deventer*, *Nimeguen*, the *Grave*, with a great many other Places, and even *Antwerp* it ſelf (held for impregnable) by a Siege, which was looked upon as a Miracle of the Age; having ſtopped the River *Schelde*, and repell'd the Force of the Sea by a Dyke, which was then held as a Thing impoſſible, and which afterwards ſet an Example for undertaking the ſame Thing at *Rochel*. Prince *Maurice* was not more diſturbed by the Confuſion and Diſorder that had reigned for a long Time in the Commonwealth, occaſioned by the haughty Conduct of *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, Captain-General for the Queen of *England* in the *United Provinces*, whoſe inſupportable Pride and unmeaſurable Ambition, did them more Prejudice, than the Sums of Money which he brought and the Troops which he commanded, ever contributed to their Service; for four entire Years the States were reduced to ſtrange Extremities, ſo that it was thought impoſſible for this young Prince to rid himſelf of ſo great Difficulties and to cure thoſe Evils which were occaſioned by the Intrigues of *Spain*, and the Treachery of ſome of the Earl of *Leiceſter*'s Dependants; who, after his

his Return into *England*, ſold the moſt important Places to the *Spaniards*. To be ſhort, as the Affairs of this World do not always continue in the ſame Poſture, and are ſubject to a perpetual Change, ſo that good Fortune, which till then had favoured the Duke of *Parma* in all his Enterprizes on a ſudden came over to the Party of Prince *Maurice*; for the *Spaniſh* Navy, which they had entitled the *Invincible*, and was deſigned to ſwallow up *England* and the *United Provinces*, was deſtroyed in the Year 1588. by the Fleet and good Fortune of Queen *Elizabeth*; the third Part of ſo great a Navy ſcarce returning into the *Spaniſh* Havens, after having undergone incredible Dangers upon the Coaſts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; and this ineſtimable Loſs was accompanied with the Mortification which the Duke of *Parma* received before *Berghen ap Zoom*, which he had beſieged; Prince *Maurice* having forced him to quit his Enterprize, with the entire Ruin of his Reputation.

After this Succeſs the Prince, for the Courſe of twenty Years, to the Time of the Truce, had Fortune ſtill ſo favourable to him, that he reduced thirty-eight or forty Towns, and more Fortreſſes, and defeated the *Spaniards* in open Field in three ſignal Battles; beſide, he obtained ſeveral great Victories at Sea, as well upon the Coaſt of *Flanders*, as upon that of *Spain* and of the *Indies*, by the Valour of his Lieutenants and Vice-Admirals.

But nothing gained him ſo much Reputation, as the happy Surpriſal of the Town and Caſtle of *Breda*, which was his own Property. He made himſelf Maſter of it in 1590, by the Stratagem of a Boat of Turfs, without any Effuſion of Blood, or loſing ſo much as one Soldier upon ſo important an Occaſion.

The

The Taking of *Hulſt* in *Flanders*, was a very conſiderable Action, and that of *Gertrudemberg* much more ſo, by Reaſon of a long and difficult Siege, in Sight of the *Spaniſh* Army, conſiſting of 30000 Men, commanded by the old Count *Peter Erneſt* of *Mansfeldt*, in the Abſence of the Duke of *Parma*, who was then in *France* with Succours for the *League*. This old General could never force the young Prince in his own Lines, nor oblige him to come out of them, though he preſented him Battle each Day continually; ſo that when Count *Mansfeldt* ſaid one Day to a Trumpeter whom Prince *Maurice* had ſent him, That he admired his Maſter, who was a young Prince, full of Heat and Courage, would always contain himſelf within the Covert of his own Retrenchments; the Trumpeter anſwered him, That his Excellency of *Naſſaw* was a young Prince, who deſired to become one Day ſuch an old and experienced General as his Excellency of *Mansfeldt* then was.

The Year following he took the great and famous Town of *Groninguen*, Capital of the Province; he likewiſe took, and retook *Rimbergues*, and ſeized upon *Meurs* and the *Grave*, Towns belonging to his own Patrimony; having by the Death of ſeveral *Spaniards* revenged the publick Injuries and thoſe of his private Family.

The Reputation of Prince *Maurice* was very much increaſed by the long and memorable Defence of *Oſtend*, where the *Spaniards* having loſt more than threeſcore thouſand Men in a Siege that continued above three Years, and exhauſted their Treaſures by the Expence of above two Millions, at laſt became Maſters of a Bit of Ground, which might ſeem to be a Burying-Place, rather than a City.

At

At the Time of this Loſs Prince *Maurice* was ſo happy and diligent, as to return it with Uſury; in a few Days he ſeized upon the Town of *Sluiſe* in *Flanders*; which was of more Conſequence than *Oſtend*, which had coſt ſo many Men, ſo much Time, and ſo vaſt a Treaſure.

But this Prince ſhewed at the Battle of *Newport*, where he overcome the Archduke *Albert*, that he knew as well how to defeat a numerous and well-appointed Army in open Field, as to defend Places, or elſe to force and ſurpriſe them. The Archduke and the Duke *D'Aumale* were wounded in the Fight, *Francis Mendoza*, Admiral of *Arragon*, Colonel of Horſe, was taken Priſoner, with a great many other Commanders, and even the Archduke's Pages, whom Prince *Maurice* ſent him back very civilly, without any Ranſom. All the Cannon, the Baggage, and above a hundred Cornets and Colours remained in the Hands of the Conqueror, who ſaw above ſix thouſand Enemies dead upon the Place, and had all other Marks of a full and entire Victory; which made ſeveral People ſay, becauſe this great Succeſs happened upon the ſecond Day of *July*, that the Fortune of the Houſe of *Naſſaw* was changed, ſeeing that three hundred Years before, upon the ſame Day of *July*, the Emperor *Adolphus* of *Naſſaw* had loſt his Life and Empire near *Spire* in a Battle againſt *Albert* of *Auſtria*; and that the ſame Day *Maurice* had revenged the Diſgrace of his Anceſtors, by the Defeat of the Archduke *Albert*, who was a Deſcendant from the ſomer *Albert* of *Auſtria*.

A little before the Fight, there was a Diſpute of Honour between Prince *Maurice* and Prince *Henry-Fredrick* his younger Brother, who was then but ſeventeen Years old; for when the Elder

deſired

deſired him to retire into ſome Place of Safety, that in caſe of any Misfortune, he might defend his Family and his Country, Prince *Henry*, being offended, ſaid, He would run the ſame Fortune with himſelf, and live or die by him.

Prince *Maurice* ſhewed that no ill Succeſs could daunt his Courage, for the Reſolution he had taken to give Battle was not altered, notwithſtanding that the Night before, the Archduke had defeated Count *Erneſt*, whom the Prince had ſent to ſeize a Paſs with two Regiments of Foot, and four Troops of Horſe, which were all cut off, and ſeveral Colours, with two Pieces of Cannon, taken.

It is remarkable that the Prince, to deprive his Army of all Hopes of a Retreat, and to ſhew his Men that they had nothing to truſt to but their Arms, cauſed all the Veſſels which had brought them into *Flanders* to be ſent away, for which he was much commended by the Admiral of *Arragon*. As this Procedure gained him the Victory by putting his Soldiers under a Neceſſity of conquering, or of dying boldly, as having no Proſpect of Life but in the Defeat of the *Spaniards*; ſo he told his Men before the Fight, That they muſt either overcome the Enemy, or drink up all the Water in the Sea. There came out at that Time a magnificent Inſcription upon this Battle, in Honour of Prince *Maurice*, which is this:

Anno 1600 *ſecunda die Julii, Mauricius Arauſionenſium Princeps in Flandriam terram hoſtilem traducto exercitu, cum Alberto Archiduce Auſtriæ conflixit; copias ejus cecidit; Duces multos primumque Mendoſam cæpit: reverſus ad ſuos victor ſigna hoſtium centum quinque in Hagienſi Capitolio ſuſpendit Deo Bellatori.*

In the Year 1600, *the ſecond Day of* July, Maurice *Prince of* Orange, *having brought his Army into* Flanders, *then poſſeſſed by his Enemy, fought with* Albert *Archduke of* Auſtria; *ſlew his Forces, took ſeveral Commanders, and eſpecially* Mendoza: *Then returning Conqueror to his Country, he hung up a hundred and five of the Enemies Colours in the Council-Houſe at the* Hague, *to the Honour of God the Diſpoſer of Victory.*

This was not his firſt Eſſay of a Field Battle, for otherwiſe he might have paſſed for one that was good only at the taking of Towns; but he had long before forced the Duke of *Parma* to raiſe the Siege of *Knotſemburg*, overagainſt *Nimeguen*, having defeated ſeven Troops of his beſt Cavalry; a Diſgrace which the Duke leſſened by his Orders from *Spain* to ſuccour *Roan*.

In the Year 1594. he had likewiſe at the Battle of *Tournhout* defeated and ſlain the Lord *de Balançon*, Count *de Varax*, General of the Artillery of *Spain*, who commanded a Body of ſix thouſand Foot, and ſix hundred Horſe, of which, beſide the General, above two thouſand were left upon the Place, and ſeveral Priſoners of Note taken, among whom, a Count of *Mansfeldt* was one; there were thirty-eight Enſigns taken, with the Cornet of *Alonzo de Mondragon*, which were all hung up in the great Hall of the Caſtle at the *Hague*, for a perpetual Memorial.

But Prince *Maurice*, though victorious at Land, was not leſs ſucceſsful at Sea, having always obtained great Advantages over the *Spaniards*, by the Conduct of his Vice-Admirals.

They were aſſiſting to the Ruin of the *Spaniſh Flota*, ſtiled the *Invincible*, and brought ſeveral of the Galeons into *Zealand*.

In

In the Year 1596. *John de Duvenvorde*, Lord of *Varmont*, contributed his Help to the Earl of *Eſſex* in taking the Town of *Calais*, and burning the *Spaniſh* Fleet; for which Queen *Elizabeth* returned Thanks to the ſaid Sieur *de Varmont* by a very obliging Letter, which extreamly commends his Bravery.

In the Year 1599. the Vice-Admiral *Peter Vanderdoes* ſeized upon *Allagona*, Capital of the *Canary Iſlands*, where he forced the *Spaniards* to fly into the Mountains, and followed them even thither; and then having ſacked and burnt the Place, returned victorious to his own Country.

In the Year 1603. *Don Frederick Spinola*, not being able to endure that theſe Veſſels of *Zealand* ſhould always lie before the Haven of *Sluiſe*, went out with eight Galleys, and ſome other Veſſels of War, to chaſe them thence: He was ſlain in the Fight, and his Fleet ſo roughly handled, that it was conſtrained to retreat into *Sluiſe* with a conſiderable Loſs; not to mention here a great many other conſiderable Advantages obtained in the *Indies*, and divers other Parts of the World, over the Veſſels of the *Caſtilians* and the *Portugueſe*.

This is what I ſhall ſay in general of this great Prince, only adding, That in the Year 1622. the Truce of twelve Years being expired, and the Marquis *Ambroſe Spinola* having beſieged *Berghen ap Zoom* with all the Forces of *Spain*, the Prince of *Orange* made him raiſe the Seige, being aſſiſted by Count *Erneſt* of *Mansfeldt*, and *Chriſtian* Duke of *Brunſwick*, whom he had expreſly ſent for out of *Germany*. Theſe Generals had taken Arms in Favour of the King of *Bohemia*, and paſſing through *Brabant* had defeated *Don Gonſalvo* of *Corduba*, who was ſent to oppoſe

poſe their Paſſage. In the Fight the Duke of *Brunſwick* had an Arm cut off as he was forcing a Barricade, which obliged him to wear one of Silver.

There was great Rejoicing through all the United Provinces for this happy Victory, publick Thankſgivings were ordered to be made in every Town, where there were ſuch prodigious Bonfires, that they ſeemed to be all on Fire. Thus the Count of *Mansfieldt* and the Duke of *Brunſwick* contributed to the Prince of *Orange*'s Glory, which ſeem'd to have been decayed and worn out of Men's Minds by ſo long a Truce, but was revived throughout the whole World by ſo illuſtrious an Action.

After having raiſed the Siege of *Berghen op Zoom*, *Maurice* Prince of *Orange* did nothing conſiderable, beſides the Project he laid for the Surpriſe of *Antwerp*: But Heaven and the Winds were oppoſite to his Deſign; he had given ſo good Order for every Thing, the Undertaking was ſo well laid, and he promiſed himſelf ſuch an happy Iſſue, that he ſaid it was God alone that could hinder the Succeſs.

This Prince was very ſtrong, and indefatigable in Labour; he appeared leſs than he was, by being full and fat; his Face was plump and ruddy, his Beard fair, which he wore very large and broad; he always made uſe of little pleated Ruffs about his Neck: He never clothed himſelf but after the ſame Faſhion, with the ſame Stuff, and that always of a ſort of brown or musk Colour; his Doublet was of Silk with Gold Stripes, the reſt of his Clothes were Wollen; but his Cloaks, or long Coats, were faced with Velvet: I ſpeak of his common Habit, and not of thoſe deſigned for great Feaſts, and publick

publick Aſſemblies. He often wore in his Hat a Band of Diamonds: He was never without a Girdle, to which was faſtened a ſort of Belt for his Sword, which was gilt.

Prince *Maurice* had a great Value for Mathematicians and Engineers; and among others of that Age, he very much eſteem'd Monſieur *Alcome*, one excellent in the Profeſſion, to whom he gave a large Penſion, though he had a very good one from the King of *France*; but there was no Body could teach the Prince in that Science, he having contrived ſeveral fine Inventions for the Paſſage of Rivers and Siege of Places; ſo that in his Age, he ſerved for a Pattern to Engineers, as well as Captains.

He would not ſuffer his Troopers to wear ſtreight Boots, ſaying, great Inconveniences might ariſe from thence, being often in haſte to get on Horſeback, ridiculing *Frenchmen*, for affecting ſo much to have fine Legs, that they would be whole Hours in getting their Boots off, or on; and to ſet them an Example, he had his own Boots ſo large, that he could almoſt leap into them. He did not approve thoſe *Italian* Grooms who taught their Horſes to prance, which he ſaid was very dangerous, and had been the Death of ſeveral People; he had no Body to manage his Horſes, and was content if they would only turn to the Right and Left.

During the Truce, the King of *France* ſent him a magnificent Preſent of *Spaniſh* Horſes by Monſieur *de Pluvenelle*, Querry to his Majeſty, who had the Honour to teach the King to ride, being a Perſon of great Reputation, and the moſt famous Man of his Time in that Art.

The Prince, though he was very viligant and laborious, yet he had ſo great a Quietneſs of

Mind, that as ſoon as he was in Bed, and his Head laid upon the Pillow, he fell into ſo ſound a Sleep, it was a difficult Matter to wake him; but knowing his own Infirmity, that he might not be ſurprized in Time of War, as his Father, who was of the ſame Complexion, was like to have been in his Tent near *Meckline*, after having given neceſſary Orders, he made two Men watch by Turns every Hour, with command to wake him, if any Accident ſhould happen.

Prince *Maurice*, was naturally good and juſt, and died with the Reputation of an exemplary Honeſty; to ſhew that he deſerved this Character, I need only relate the following Stoy. Two of his Domeſticks, who where *Frenchmen*, one called *John de Paris*, who waited upon him in his Chamber; the other, one of his Halberdiers, named *John de la Vigne*, having aſſaſſinated a Jeweller of *Amſterdam*, who had Stones of a great Value, which he would have ſold the Prince; he was ſo far from protecting them, (as ſeveral Perſons of Quality would have thought it concerned their Honour to do,) that, on the contrary, he himſelf proſecuted the Actors of ſo inhuman a Butchery, and cauſed them both to be broken alive.

If this great and juſt Character of Prince *Maurice*, might be any way in the leaſt ſullied, in the Opinion of ſome Perſons, it was occaſioned by his Conteſts with Monſieur *Barnevelt*, who had been one of the principal Miniſters and Confidents of Prince *William* his Father, and who after his Death was the Means that the ſovereign Command, both by Sea and Land, was put into the Hands of Prince *Maurice*; for People being in a terrible Confuſion after that Diſaſter, and

ſeveral

ſeveral ſeeing themſelves deprived of their principal Support, being deſirous to have recourſe to the Amneſty which King *Philip* offered them, he ſaid publickly, That Matters were not in ſo deſperate a Condition; that they ought to take Courage; that they had indeed loſt a real Support, by the Death of the Father, but that he had left a Son, then ſtudying at *Leyden*, who was capable to fill his Place, and who gave very great Teſtimonies of his Inclination to Virtue. Thus, by the Perſwaſion and Authority of this great Man, Prince *Maurice* was no ſooner come out of the College, than he was placed as Commander at the Head of Armies. Upon this Account, the Prince looked upon him as his Benefactor, till Time made him think he had Reaſon to alter his Opinion, and uſe other Meaſures towards him.

Whilſt Monſieur *de Barnevelt* was for the Continuance of the War, which the Prince deſired, to uphold his Authority, they kept a very fair Correſpondence; as likewiſe in the Year 1598, when he met King *Henry* the Fourth in *Brittagne*, to diſwade him from making the Peace of *Vervins*. But when *Barnevelt* ſhew'd himſelf inclinable to a Truce, after a War of forty Years, which had ſo exhauſted the State that it was impoſſible, by Reaſon of the prodigious Number of Debts, to have the War continue any longer, it was then that this Prince, who thought the Truce would give a mortal Blow to his Glory and to his Intereſt, could no longer conceal his Reſentment, but fell openly at Variance with Monſieur *de Barnevelt*, even in publick Conferences, ſo far as to give him the Lye, and one Time to lift up his Hand againſt him. Prince *Maurice* uſed all imaginable Endeavours to perſwade King *Henry*

the Fourth, to break the Deſign of the Truce, as inconſiſtent with the Welfare of *France*; ſince the *Spaniards*, being no longer engaged againſt the *United Provinces*, would without all doubt turn their whole Forces againſt his Kingdom: He ſpread ſeveral Papers, which accuſed thoſe who were for the Truce, with being Traytors, and with holding a Correſpondence with the *Spaniards*: But Monſieur *de Barnevelt* repreſented to the King, by ſuch Ambaſſadors as had their Dependence upon himſelf, what he had ſeveral Times before told to Mr. *Buzanval* his Ambaſſador, and to Monſieur the Preſident *Javin*, who had been diſpatched Extraordinary Envoy into *Holland*, *viz.* That it was neceſſary for the *United Provinces* to uſe the King in the ſame Method that ſick and wounded Perſons do their Phyſicians, or their Surgeons, that is, to diſcover plainly their Wounds and Infirmities, whereby his Majeſty might ſee, if it lay in his Power, to afford them ſuch Remedies as would heal them; That their State was charged with exceſſive Debts, the Intereſt of which was to be paid to private Perſons, who had lent their Money to the Publick, and had ſcarce any Thing elſe remaining for their own Subſiſtance; and that except ſuch Intereſt was exactly paid, muſt be left to ſtarve, at leaſt the greater Part of them: That the ſeveral Impoſts which were eſtabliſhed to maintain the Charges of the War, were not ſufficient for its Continuance; and that thirteen or fourteen Hundred Thouſand Crowns were, over and above, neceſſary to pay the Intereſt of their Debts, and the Troops which were then in their Service: But that if his Majeſty would ſupply them with what was neceſſary for the Continuance of the War with *Spain*, they would purſue it more vigorouſly now than ever.

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The King, whoſe Treaſure was exhauſted, ſeeing that he would be obliged to furniſh them every Year with at leaſt four Millions of Livers, conſented to the Propoſal of the Truce; which was concluded by his Authority, notwithſtanding the perpetual Oppoſition which Prince *Maurice* made to it by his Creatures. The Truce being concluded, in the Year 1609. by Monſieur *Barnevelt*'s Perſwaſions, it is not wonderful that the Prince of *Orange* bore him no good Will, ſeeing *France* had followed the Sentiments of that great Man, and had had ſo little Conſideration for his Intereſts and Counſel. After this Time, the Prince ſought Occaſions to revenge himſelf on *Barnevelt*; but before he came to this final Reſolution, he endeavoured to gain him over, by the Means of the Princeſs-Dowager of *Orange*, his Mother-in-Law; but this did not ſucceed, for Monſieur *Barnevelt* intimated to the Princeſs, That Prince *Maurice* had a Deſign of poſſeſſing himſelf of the Sovereignty of the Country; and that it was upon this Account he ſo manifeſtly purſued his Ruin.

The Prince, finding that *Barnevelt* was not to be brought over, began to encourage ſuch Perſons as were jealous of that Power and Authority which *Barnevelt* had gained over the *States*; but the Prince managed this Affair with ſuch Diſcretion, that thoſe whoſe Ruin perhaps he might deſign, ſhould not have the leaſt Reaſon to diſtruſt him, or to provide for their own Safety. Purſuant to this, he beſtowed upon them all imaginable Favours: He gave to Monſieur *de Grouneveld*, Monſieur *Barnevelt*'s eldeſt Son, the Office of Maſter of the *Dykes* and *Foreſts* in *Holland*; to *Stautembourg* his youngeſt Son, he gave the Go-

vernment of *Berghen ap Zoom*, which is one of the principal Keys of the Country.

Among others, he brought over *Francis Aerſens*, Son of *Cornelius Aerſens*, Secretary of the *State*, originally of *Brabant*, who had been a long Time Reſident, afterwards Ambaſſador in *Franee:* This Man was Author of all the violent Councils, and principal Executor of the Paſſion of the Prince: He was a Man of Ability, and very bold, who aſpired to new Things, that ſo he might become great; Eloquent to the publick Damage, and deſirous to heap up Riches by any Means whatſoever. The Prince likewiſe made uſe of ſeveral other Perſons, who were of an unquiet and ambitious Temper, willing to fiſh in troubled Waters, and to make their Advantage of the Diſgrace ſuch People were fallen into, as they before had Reaſon to envy.

But as the Prince was not of the Temper of that envious Man, who would loſe one of his own Eyes to put out both the Eyes of his Enemies, he thought proper to defer the Execution of his Deſigns, till he had an Opportunity to ruin the Man whom he was pleaſed to call his Enemy, without ſullying his own Character. The Way to do this, was to loſe *Barnevelt* in the Opinion of the People; and the Difference which happened at this Time between *Gomarus* and *Arminius*, gave the Prince a fair Opportunity: For *Barnevelt* giving his Opinion in the States that all the reigning Diſputes ought to be ſilenced, and the Preachers ordered to give over the Diſcuſſion of abſtruſe Points, above the Caption of the People, and adhere to the inſtructing them in Chriſtian Virtues, as Patience, Charity, &c. ſome *Partiſans* of the Prince made his Moderation a Handle

a Handle for the accuſing him of a Deſign to introduce Popery and *Spaniſh* Slavery, and once more to float his Country in the Blood of its Inhabitants. *Francis Aerſens* immediately publiſhed ſeveral Pieces againſt the Opinion of *Barnevelt*, and charged him home with theſe abominable Deſigns. As he was a bold, an artful, and a fluent Writer, his Works made a deep Impreſſion on the Minds of the People, and ſo far influenced them, that the Prince thought it a fit Time, before they cooled, to ſeize upon his Enemy, whom, with ſome others, he impriſoned. *Barnevelt* and his Friends made a very good Defence in Print, and refuted every Thing laid to their Charge; but it availed them nothing. It is true, the Prince impriſoned theſe Gentlemen by an Order of the *States-General*; or at leaſt he calls it ſo; for there were but eight of the States aſſembled, who gave this Order; and we may rationally ſuppoſe, that they were not averſe to the Deſigns of the Prince. To be ſhort, *Barnevelt* was tried by Judges appointed by the States, condemned to die, and accordingly loſt his Head in the Caſtle of the *Hague*, in the ſixty-ſixth Year of his Age, in *May* 1619.

I ſhall make no Reflections on this Affair, nor relate the different Sentiments of the People, when they began to be cool enough for Conſideration; I ſhall only ſay, That the Prince failed in that Part of his Deſign, which was at the ſame Time to deſtroy his Enemy, and retain the Affections of the People; for when he had before paſſed through the Towns of *Holland*, every one ran to their Door to ſee, and receive him with Acclamations, or to follow him with their Bleſſings; but after *Barnevelt*'s Death, as he paſſed through the Market-Place of *Gorcum*, which was then

thronged with People, ſcarce a ſingle Man moved his Hat.

The Execution of the above-named Stateſman, was the Ground of a Plot which his Son *M. Stantemburg* laid for revenging the Death of his Father; which was diſcovered but few Hours before it was to have taken Effect, and occaſioned the Puniſhment of a great Number of the Conſpirators throughout the principal Towns of *Holland.*

Prince *Maurice* died in the Spring, 1625. leaving no legitimate Iſſue, for he had never been married. He had ſeveral natural Children.

HENRY-

HENRY-FREDERICK

OF

NASSAW,

Prince of ORANGE,

THIS Prince was born on the Twenty-eighth of *February*, 1584. He had a fine Preſence, and was of a robuſt Make; he was endowed by Nature with excellent Talents, and gave very early Proofs of undaunted Courage; eſpecially at the Battle of *Newport*, in which his Bravery (though he was very young) did not a little contribute to the gaining that conſiderable Victory.

As I deſign not a regular Hiſtory of this Illuſtrious Houſe, but to give a general Idea to my Country of the Virtues of thoſe Princes it has produced, and knowing that many, for whom I write this Sketch, would ſcarcely have the Time, if they had the Patience, to read all that could

be ſaid on the Subject, I ſhall take only Notice of ſome particular Tranſactions of his own, or of his Lieutenants, in the two and twenty Years Space that he managed the Affairs of the State.

In the Year 1626. he took *Oldenſell*, Capital of the Country of *Tuitz*, in the Neighbourhood of *Friezeland* and *Groninguen*; and the ſame Year *Peter Hein*, one of his Vice-Admirals, in the Bay of *Todos los Santos*, in the Road of *St. Salvador*, took a *Spaniſh* Fleet laden with Sugar.

In the Year 1627. he took *Grolle* before the Face of Count *Henry de Bergues*, General of a powerful *Spaniſh* Army, who could put no Succours into it, nor make the Prince raiſe his Seige. At the End of the Year 1627. the ſame *Peter Hein*, before mentioned, took the *Spaniſh* Silver Fleet near the Iſle of *Cuba*. This Prize, without reckoning the Galeons and Veſſels, was eſteemed at twenty Millions of Guilders and upwards; there were, beſides other Riches, three hundred fifty-ſix thouſand Marks of Silver, and three hundred thouſand Marks of Gold, abundance of Pearls, Cochineal, Jewels, Bezoar, Musk, Ambergreaſe; two hundred and fifty Cheſts of Sugar, and an infinite Number of Stuffs, and other Merchandizes of great Value. This Vice-Admiral *Peter Hein* arrived gloriouſly in *Holland* in the Beginning of the Year 1629. which was remarkable for the Reduction of the ſtrong Town of *Bolduc*, where, in a Siege that was very long and difficult, Prince *Henry-Fredrick* ſhew'd, by his Conduct and Valour, that he could overcome that which had reſiſted his Brother *Maurice*, who had heretofore attacked that important Place without Succeſs. But what was more marvellous, while Prince *Henry-Frederick* lay before the Place, Count *Henry*

de

de Bergues having paſſed the River *Yſſel* with a great Army, ravaged all the Country of *Utrecht*, where he ſeized upon *Amersfort*, and put *Holland* into ſuch a Conſternation, that ſeveral People counſelled the *Prince* to quit his Enterprize upon *Bolduc*, and ſuccour the Heart of his Country, which was made deſolate by the Enemy; but he had the Conſtancy to perſevere, till he had made himſelf Maſter of ſo conſiderable a Town, without being moved by the Counſels of his chief Officers, or the Lamentations of the People who had been plundered.

At the ſame Time the Prince, by the Vigilance and Reſolution of *Otho de Guent*, Lord of *Dieden*, Governor of *Emeric*, happily ſurprized the Town of *Weſel*, where were the Magazine and Artillery of the *Spaniſh* Army; which obliged Count *Henry de Bergues* to repaſs the *Yſſel* in all imaginable Haſte. Thus he gained by this double Conqueſt the Reputation not only of a very brave, but likewiſe of a very fortunate Captain; a Quality ſo deſirable to a General, that *Scilla* the Dictator preferred the Surname of *Happy* to that of *Great*.

It will be here proper to take Notice, although it is a Degreſſion, that the Cardinal *de Richlieu*, in 1628. after the Reduction of *Rochelle*, treated under-hand with *John Oſmael*, Lord of *Walkembourg*, Governor of *Orange*, for the delivering up that Principality to the *French*, who agreed to turn Traytor for four hundred thouſand Livres ready Money, and Land in *Provence*, to the Amount of twenty thouſand Livres a Year: But this Plot was diſcover'd, and *Oſmael* puniſhed by the Hand of *Knuth*, who killed him, being ſent for that Purpoſe by the Prince. *Knuth* was

was handſomely rewarded, and had beſides a Penſion of two thouſand Livres.

In the Year 1630. the Prince ſeized upon the Town of *Olind* in *Brazil*, by the Conduct of his Vice-Admirals; and the ſame Year Count *John de Naſſaw*, his Couſin, who for ſome Diſcontent had quitted the *Dutch* Service for that of *Spain*, was defeated near the *Rhine*, and taken by Colonel *Illeſtein*, who was not half ſo ſtrong: He was carried Priſoner to *Weſel*, from whence he was ranſomed for eighteen thouſand Rix Dollars.

The Year following the ſame Count *John de Naſſaw*, who had gathered together a very ſtrong Fleet, in Hopes to ſurprize *Willemſtat*, was totally defeated by the *Hollanders*, above four thouſand of his Men taken Priſoners, the reſt either ſlain or wounded, and the Count had much ado to ſave himſelf with the Prince of *Brabanzoon*.

In the ſame Year 1631. the States-General, to gratify the Prince of *Orange*, and to teſtify their Acknowledgment for the Services which he had continually done his Country, gave the Reverſion of all his Offices to his Son Prince *William*, and the Writings for it were preſented to the young Prince in a Box of Gold.

In the Year 1632. Prince *Henry*, after having taken *Ruremond*, *Venlo*, and *Strale*, undertook the Reduction of *Maeſtricht*, a Place ſomewhat diſtant from *Holland*, ſituated upon the River *Meuſe*, in the Confines of *Brabant*, where he provided his Ammunition and Proviſion for the Siege with ſo much Prudence, that he had enough to make himſelf Maſter of the Place: He had ſurrounded it with a great Circumvallation, which the *Spaniſh* Army could not force, no more than another *German* Army, under *Henry Godfry*, Count

Count of *Papenheim*, a famous Captain. Both were conſtrained to retire with Diſgrace, after ſeveral Efforts, which proved unſucceſsful, and after many conſiderable Loſſes.

In the Year 1633. the Prince beſieged and took *Rhineberg*; and the Year following the *Spaniards*, having beſieged the Fort of *Philipin*, which incommoded the Town of *Ghent*, the Prince of *Orange* made them raiſe the Siege.

A little before this Count, *Henry de Bergues*, complaining that he was Ill uſed by the *Spaniards*, had quitted their Service, and retired into *Holland*; upon which he publiſhed a Manifeſto; and two Years after, in the Year 1634. he was condemned as Contumacious, and to have his Head cut off, by the Sentence of the Count of *Meckline*.

No-body can imagine but that the Prince of *Orange* muſt bear ſome ill-will to Cardinal *Richelieu*, for having, as is already ſaid, endeavoured to take away his Sovereignty, which was as dear to him as his Eyes; but he concealed his Reſentment, expecting ſome favourable Opportunity of ſhewing it, which was ſoon offered him; for ſome Time after, the *Cardinal* (having a Difference with *Mary de Medicis*, the Queen-Mother, who being of the Houſe of *Auſtria* by the Mother's Side, and was upheld by all the Power of *Spain* and *Germany*) was forced to have Recourſe to foreign Alliances, and to carreſs thoſe whom he had before deſpiſed and offended.

This Storm, which was raiſing againſt the Cardinal for his Deſtruction, as well within as without the Kingdom, obliged him to ſeek the Friendſhip of the Prince of *Orange*, who, though he had not the Title of *Sovereign*, diſpoſed of all Things

Things belonging to the *United Provinces*. There was a Treaty concluded between *France* and the *States-General*, by which they were to attack the *Spaniards*, and to divide the Conqueſt of the *Low Countries*, which they had already devoured in their Imaginations; the Prince of *Orange* was to enter *Holland* with the *Dutch* Army; *France* was to join him with thirty thouſand Men, and the *French* Generals had Orders from the King to obey the Prince of *Orange*: So much it ſeems, at that Time, they thought him neceſſary to their Affairs. In ſhort, the Spring following, in the Year 1635. the *French* Army, under the Command of the Marſhals *Chatillon* and *Breze*, enter'd the *Low-Countries*, and defeated the *Spaniſh* Forces at *Avein*, commanded by Prince *Thomas* of *Savoy*, who afterwards took the Name of Prince of *Carignon*; all the Baggage and Cannon remained in the Poſſeſſion of the *French*, with abundance of Priſoners; ſeveral of the beſt Quality were carried to *Maeſtricht*. Theſe Generals, after this Victory, joined the Prince of *Orange*, and ſacked Part of *Brabant*; but the Prince, who did not love the Neighbourhood of the *French* better than that of the *Spaniard*, and had ſtill freſh in his Memory the Affair at *Orange*, for want of Subſiſtance ruin'd the *French* Army which had been ſo victorious, and which being retired into *Holland*, after raiſing the Siege of *Lovain*, under Pretence of the Approach of *Picolomini* with a *German* Army, the greater Part periſhed there with Hunger and Sickneſs; the ſixth Part of it never returning back again into their own Kingdom.

The Prince of *Orange* looked upon Cardinal *Richelieu* as an Enemy, who was reconcil'd to him

him only out of the Neceſſity in his preſent Circumſtances, and for this Reaſon he under-hand did him all the Diſpleaſure, and gave him all the Mortification that he poſſibly could; granting a favourable Reception to ſuch as had been diſgrac'd by him in *France*, honouring them with his Condence and conſiderable Imployments; as amongſt others it appeared by Mr. *Hauterive* and Mr. *Beringhen*, whom he reſpected, not only to ſpight the Cardinal, but becauſe they deſerved it; and Cardinal *Richelieu*, as powerful as he was, was forced to ſwallow theſe Pills, having Occaſion for *Holland* to make ſome Diverſions, which conduced to the Good of his other Affairs. This made the Cardinal know, that it was not good to offend People of Courage; and being a very great Politician, he could diſſemble ſo far as not to be angry at this ill Treatment; wherefore he continued to ſeek the Prince of *Orange*'s Friendſhip; and it was agreed, that each ſhould attack the common Enemy from his own Side. He maintained a faithful and perfect Correſpondence with the *Dutch*; and the Prince, who was ſufficiently revenged, and drew great Advantages from his Alliance with *France*, executed the Treaties he had made with great Sincerity.

The ſame Year, in which happened the Battle of *Avein*, and the Siege of *Louvain*, the *Spaniards* ſurprized the Fort of *Skink*, by Means of Lieutenant-Colonel *Enhold*, who made himſelf Maſter of it by a Party of the Garriſon of *Guelders*. The *Sieur Veld*, the Governor, being 'waked with the Noiſe of the Attack, and riſing in his Shirt, had his Arm immediately broken; and being in Deſpair to ſee himſelf ſurprized, would not ſurrender himſelf Priſoner, whatever Offers

Offers of Quarter they could make him, ſtill defending himſelf till he was overwhelm'd with Blows.

The Father of this *Enhold* had been beheaded at the *Hague* for ſome Crime, and the Son, to revenge the Death of his Father, quitted the *Dutch* Service, and put himſelf into that of the *Spaniard*; which happened very luckily, for by the Surpriſe of ſo important a Place, beſide the inward Satisfaction which he had, to cauſe ſo great a Loſs to the *States*, the *Cardinal Infant Ferdinand* of *Auſtria*, being newly arrived in the *Low-Countries*, where he had the ſovereign Command, preſented him, for ſo bold and happy an Action, with a Chain of Gold of great Value, and gave him the Sum of fifty thouſand Livres. But Prince *Henry* was ſo ſet upon the regaining of this Place, that he gave the *Spaniards* free Entrance into the Countries of *Guelders* and *Utrecht*. Having beſieged it in the Month of *Auguſt* 1635. he retook it in *April* 1636. by a Siege of ſix Months.

In the Year 1637. Cardinal *Richelieu*, to oblige the Prince of *Orange*, gave him the Title of *Highneſs*, in a Diſcourſe made on purpoſe by Monſieur *de Charnaſſe*, Ambaſſador of *France* to *Holland*, in the Name of his Majeſty, and at an Aſſembly of the *States-General*; which was ſoon after printed: In which he was followed by the Ambaſſadors of all other Princes, though before he had taken no other Title but that of *Excellence*.

In the ſame Year 1637. Prince *Henry*, by a Siege of four Months, retook the Town and Caſtle of *Breda*, which the Marquis *Ambroſe Spinola* had reduced in the Year 1625. by a Blockade of a whole Year, with incredible Expences; although this

this Place was defended by *France*, *England*, and *Denmark*; for which Reaſon the Marquis put over one of the Gates of the Town, that he had carry'd it, *Tribus Regibus fruſtra renitentibus*, Notwithſtanding the Reſiſtance of three Kings.

In the Year 1639. the *Hollanders* gained a conſiderable Victory at Sea over the *Spaniards*: The Fleet of *Don Antonio Doquendo*, conſiſting of ſixty-ſeven Men of War, which had been long equipping in *Spain*, joined with ſome Veſſels from *Dunkirk*, conſiderable in that Time, came for ſome great Deſign, (which none yet has ever penetrated,) but were ſtopped in *St. George's Channel* by the renowned Admiral *Martin Erpez Tromp* with only twelve Ships; who, being afterwards reinforced with ninety Men of War, and ſeveral Fire-Ships from divers Places, encompaſſed the *Spaniſh* Fleet, (which had put itſelf into the *Downes*, near the Fleet of the King of *Great Britain*, as thinking itſelf to be there in Safety;) and then attack'd it with ſo great Reſolution, that after a long Fight, the greater Part of this powerful Fleet was burnt, deſtroyed, or diſpers'd; and thoſe which eſcaped put themſelves under the Covert of ſome *Engliſh* Veſſels, and retreated into the River of *Thames*, or into ſome Port in *Flanders*. The *Spaniards* loſt above ſeven thouſand Men who were burnt or drowned, beſides two thouſand who were made Priſoners by the *Hollanders*. This Victory was very great and memorable, for there were forty large Veſſels ſunk, burnt, or taken; and, amongſt others, the great *Galeon* of *Portugal*, called *Mater Tereza*, was burnt; ſhe was ſixty-two Foot broad, and had eight hundred Men on board, who all periſhed. This *Tromp* was the Father of Count

Tromp, who was engaged in the King of *Denmark*'s Service, and gained great Advantages over the *Swedes*.

In the Year 1641. Prince *Henry-Frederick* married his only Son, Prince *William*, to the Princeſs *Mary* of *England*, eldeſt Daughter to *Charles* I. King of *Great Britain*, and Madam *Henrietta* of *France*; and this Marriage was celebrated with a great deal of Pomp and Magnificence.

The Year 1645. was remarkable for the taking of the important Town of *Hulſh* in *Flanders*, which was carried in ſpite of the *Spaniards*, who could neither introduce Succours, nor make Prince *Henry* raiſe the Siege.

This Prince during the Space of two and twenty Years, that he had the Government in his Hands, was remarkable for his wiſe and moderate Conduct. Becauſe the Princeſs *Louiſa de Coligny*, his Mother, had maintained *Barnevelt*'s Party, ſome People thought that the Prince following his Mother's Inclinations, would re-eſtabliſh that Faction, and recall ſuch of them as had been baniſhed, and among others Mr. *Grotius*: But, like a good Politician, he thought it better to let Things continue in the Poſture he found them in, than to embroil them afreſh, by bringing a prevailing Party upon his Back

Prince *Henry* was very rich; but inſtead of finding any Support from *England*, he was forced to help King *Charles* in his Neceſſity, with all his ready Money: The greateſt Part of which was repaid by the King of *England*, ſince his Reſtauration, to his Nephew the Prince of *Orange*.

Henry-

Henry-Frederick died the 14th of *March*, 1647. and was buried with a great deal of State. He married Madame *de Solmes*, who came into *Holland* with the Queen of *Bohemia*. She was Daughter of *John Albert* Count de *Solmes*.

He left one Son named *William*, who did not ſurvive him quite four Years.

He had four Daughters, the eldeſt married *Frederick-William*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, by whom ſhe had ſeveral Children.

The ſecond married the Count *de Naſſaw*; the third *John-George* Prince of *Anhalt*.

The fourth the Duke of *Simeron*.

He alſo left a natural Son, named *Zuleſtein*, Colonel of the *Dutch* Foot, who died at the Attack of *Vorden*; from him is deſcended the preſent *Frederick-Zuleſtein*, Lord *Tunbridge*, Earl of *Rochfort*, whoſe Father came over with King *William*, who honour'd him with the *Engliſh* Peerage and the above Titles.

Prince *William* of *Orange* laid the Foundation of the Commonwealth of the *United Provinces*, and was their firſt Founder; his eldeſt Son *Maurice* ſecured and eſtabliſhed this Commonwealth by his Victories, which forced the *Spaniards*, in the Treaty of Truce for twelve Years, to acknowledge the *United Provinces* a free State; and *Henry-Frederick*, Brother to *Maurice*, and Grandfather to King *William* the Third, by the Continuation of his Conqueſts, at laſt forced the *Spaniards* to renounce entirely the Right which they had pretended to that Country. So that we may ſay with Reaſon and Juſtice, that this illuſtrious Father, and his two generous Sons, who have imitated his Virtues, are the Founders of this *Commonwealth*, which ſends Ambaſſadors who are

covered before the moſt powerful Kings in *Chriſtendom*, even before the King of *Spain* himſelf, whoſe Vaſſals they were about a hundred Years ago.

Henry-Frederick had for his Deviſe this Word, *Patriæque*, *Patrique*; intimating thereby, That he thought of nothing but ſerving his Country, and revenging the Death of his Father.

THE

WILLIAM II.

Prince of ORANGE.

THIS Prince was born in the Year 1626, The *States-General* were his Godfathers; and by the Appointment of his Father he was called *William*, after the Name of his illuſtrious Grandfather.

In the Year 1630. this young Prince was declared General of the Cavalry of the *Low-Countries*; and the Year following the *States* granted him the Survivorſhip of the Government of their Province.

He was no ſooner of Age to bear Arms, than he followed his Father to the Army, and was preſent at the Siege of *Breda*, giving great Proofs of his Courage, though but thirteen Years old.

Immediately upon the Death of his Father *Frederick-Henry*, he took the Oath of Fidelity to the *States* for the Government, of which they had granted him the Reverſion.

All *Europe* was in a profound Peace upon the Concluſion of the Treaty at *Munſter*, which was done the next Year after Prince *Frederick-Henry*'s Death. The *States* conſidering the vaſt Debts they

had contracted by the extraordinary Expences they had been obliged to make, reſolved to retrench all unneceſſary ones; having a great Number of Troops in their Pay that were of no Uſe, now the War was at an End, they propoſed to disband a conſiderably Part of them.

William the Second, who had ſucceeded to all the Places of the Prince his Father, knowing very well that nothing but the Army could ſupport the Credit of the Poſts he was poſſeſſed of, made a ſtrong Oppoſition to this Deſign of the *States-General:* He repreſented that it was againſt all the Rules of Policy to disband Troops which had been ſo faithful to the *Provinces*, and that *France* or *Spain* might make uſe of this Opportunity to fall upon their Commonwealth, in a Time when they could not be in a Condition to defend themſelves. The *States*, who were already reſolved to break one hundred and twenty Companies, to make ſome ſort of Satisfaction to the *Prince*, offered to continue the ordinary Pay to the disbanded Officers: The *Prince* agreed to this Propoſal; but the Province of *Guelders* and the City of *Ameſterdam* oppoſed and proteſted againſt it for ſeveral Reaſons. They who were in the *Prince*'s Intereſts, adviſed him to viſit the principal Cities of the *Netherlands*, to perſwade the Magiſtrates to take a Reſolution of leaving not only the Officers, but the Troops in the ſame Condition they were in before the War, that they might be in a Readineſs to ſerve wherever there was Occaſion.

Purſuant to this Advice, the *Prince* having ſent for the principal Colonels of the Army, went in Perſon to four or five Cities of *Holland*. The Burghers of *Amſterdam*, who were well aſſured that the *Prince* would viſit them too, apprehending

ing

ing his Preſence would croſs the Reſolutions they had taken, deſired him by their Deputies to put off his intended Journey to their City, for ſeveral Reaſons which they gave him: *Haerlem*, *Medemblic*, and ſeveral other Places, followed the Example of *Amſterdam*.

The Proceedings of theſe Cities were ſo conſiderable an Affliction to the *Prince*, and incenſed him ſo much, that in a Meeting of the *States-General*, he reſented it with inexpreſſible Concern: He endeavoured to inſinuate to them, by a great Number of Reaſons, That the Affront they had put upon him, in refuſing to give him Audience, was deſigned only to leſſen his Authority; that nothing but a publick Satisfaction would make him amends for this Affront, which he demanded earneſtly of the States. The Deputies of *Amſterdam*, and of the other Cities, anſwered this Remonſtrance by a long Manifeſto, wherein they alledged the Reaſons which had induced them to make the Prince that Requeſt. This touched him to the Quick, and made him continue more obſtinate againſt disbanding the Soldiers; and tranſported him ſo much, that he arreſted ſix of the principal Magiſtrates, and ſent them Priſoners immediately after into the Caſtle of *Loveſtein*.

This violent Proceeding of the Prince, alarm'd all *Holland*. The People were generally apprehenſive that he aſpired to the Sovereignty of the *United Provinces*; and that he oppoſed the disbanding the Troops for no other Reaſon. This occaſion'd various Reflections throughout *Europe*; and though probably the Prince had no ſuch Deſign, the Attempt that he made upon *Amſterdam* confirmed the Suſpicions all Men had entertained of him, *viz.* That he was too arrogant to obey the Orders of a popular Government: But thoſe who judge im-

tially of this Action are of Opinion, That he never aim'd at making himſelf King; and that he had no other Proſpect in beſieging *Amſterdam*, than to revenge ſome private Affronts, and to ſupport his Authority and Credit, by humbling ſuch a powerful City. Whatever his Reaſons were, he reſolved to beſiege it, and actually performed it on the Thirtieth of *July*, 1650. He narrowly miſs'd of ſurprizing it; for the Citizens had not the leaſt Apprehenſion of ſuch a Deſign. Troops appointed for this Enterprize put their Orders ſo punctually in Execution, and met ſo exactly at their Rendezvous, that the City muſt unavoidably have fallen into the Prince's Hands, but for the *Hamburgh* Courier, who paſſed through the Prince's Army without being perceived, and gave timely Notice of it to the Magiſtrates. The City immediatly took the Alarm; the *Council of Thirty-ſix* met; the Burghers ran to their Arms; the Bridges were drawn up; the Cannon mounted upon the Ramparts; and the City put in a Poſture of Defence. Deputies were diſpatched to the Prince with Propoſals, which took up all the next Day, which was done to gain Time to for the Opening of their Sluces. The Prince ſeeing all the Country under Water, the Impoſſibility of continuing a long Siege, and the firm Reſolution of the Burghers, hearkened to a Treaty of Accommodation; which was concluded three Days after, very much to his Advantage.

The Prince was ſenſible that the States would reſent this Attempt; and the better to make his Peace with them, he releaſed the Priſoners out of the Caſtle of *Loveſtein*, upon Condition, That they ſhould be for ever diſqualified for any publick Employments or Places; and at the ſame Time preſented

preſented a Memorial to the States, with a particular Account of the Motives he had to form this Siege. The States ſent it back without opening it, aſſuring him there needed no Juſtification, ſince the Difference had been ſo ſoon adjuſted. About a Month after the Prince was preſent at a particular Aſſembly in the Dutchy of *Guelders*, where, by his Prudence and good Conduct, he intirely quieted all the Jealouſies they had entertained of him. He returned to the *Hague* about the Beginning of *November*, and went to Bed very weary with his Journey. He had been obſerved to have been melancholy ever ſince the Miſcarriage of his Deſign upon *Amſterdam*; for which Reaſon the Court was not alarmed with this little Indiſpoſition. He was let Blood the next Day. The Day after the Small Pox appeared, and proved ſo violent, that the Phyſicians believed him in Danger. He died the Sixth Day, in the twenty-fourth Year of his Age, on the Sixth of *November*, 1650.

There wanted but three Things to make his Memory immortal, *viz.* The Continuation of the War, which he paſſionately deſired; a longer Life, and a little more Deference to the States, whom he treated with too much Authority; for he was Maſter of a great many good Qualities, and eminently poſſeſſed the Advantages of Body and Mind. He was a great General, and would have been as renowned for all Civil and Military Virtues, as the Heroes of his Family. He had a very comprehenſive Genius, and had learned, in his Youth, the Mathematicks, ſpoke *Engliſh*, *French*, *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, and *High-Dutch*, as readily and as fluently as his Mother Tongue. He was buried at *Delf*, in the magnificent Tomb of the Princes of *Orange* in great State.

He


WILLIAM III.
KING of ENGLAND
Prince of Orange etc.
JOHN WILLIAM
Prince of Orange.
Her Highness ANN
Princess Royal of England
His Highness WILLIAM
Prince of Orange & Nassau, &c.
G. King sculp.

WILLIAM III.

Prince of ORANGE,

AND

King of *Great Britain.*

THE ſudden and unexpected Death of *William* the Second, (who died in the twenty-fourth Year of his Age,) threw the Court and Friends of the Houſe of *Naſſaw* into ſuch a Conſternation, as is not eaſy to be expreſs'd. But to moderate their Grief the Princeſs Royal, within eight Days after, was delivered of *William-Henry*, a Prince in whom the Valour and all the other Qualities of his glorious Anceſtors revived; and who may juſtly be ſtiled the Reſtorer of that flouriſhing Republick, of which his Fathers were the Architects and Founders.

* He

He was born on the * Fourteenth of *November*, 1650. and had for his Godfathers the States of *Holland* and of *Zealand*, the Cities of *Delf*, *Leyden*, and *Amſterdam*.

As it was his Misfortune to be born in a calamitous Conjuncture, when his Enemies were furniſhed with a plauſible Pretence to deprive him of thoſe Dignities which his Anceſtors had enjoyed, the *States-General* finding themſelves at Liberty, by the Death of *William* the Second, and concluding from the Enterprize of *Amſterdam*, what they might expect from a ſingle Governor, reſolved to remedy all Inconveniences that might for the future happen upon this Occaſion, and therefore appointed a General Aſſembly to meet at the *Hague*. This Aſſembly began on the Eighteenth of *January*, 1651. and did not end till the Month of *Auguſt* in the ſame Year. In the firſt Seſſion it was reſolved, That ſince the Country was now without a Governor by the Death of the Prince, the Choice of all Officers and Magiſtrates, for the Time to come, ſhould be in the Diſpoſal of the Cities; and that not only the ordinary Soldiers, but even the Guards of the deceaſed Prince, ſhould take an Oath of Fidelity to the States of *Holland*. This was unanimouſly carry'd, notwithſtanding all the Repreſentations made by the Princeſs his Mother, who ineffectually laboured to preſerve him in thoſe Poſts which her Husband had poſſeſſed; and before him, the other Princes of *Orange*. The Royal Family of *Great Britain*, from whom principally ſhe could expect any Aſſiſtance, being at that Time under an Eclipſe, through the wicked Machinations of thoſe execrable

* According to the New Stile, which I have all along followed.

ecrable Parricides, who after they had barbarouſly murder'd their lawful Sovereign King *Charles* the Firſt, of Bleſſed Memory, by a Train of Hypocriſy and other Villanies, peculiar to their Party, ſhared the Sovereignty among themſelves.

Our Prince, who, like *Hercules*, was to encounter Serpents in his Cradle, ſuffered a great deal from the Intrigues and Contrivances of *Barnevelt*'s Party, now re-eſtabliſhed in the Perſons of *Meſſieurs de Wit*. But he bore all with incredible Moderation, ſtill waiting for a favourable Opportunity to be reſtored to thoſe Dignities and great Employments he had been deprived of by a publick Decree, obtained by a predominant Faction immediately after the Death of his Father. It muſt be confeſſed that *France*, in ſome Meaſure, contributed to his Re-eſtabliſhment, although without the leaſt Deſign to favour the Prince; Heaven ordering that the *French* Monarch ſhould ravage and almoſt deſtroy this flouriſhing Republick, to convince the World, at the ſame Time, that only the Family of the Founders of this Republick was capable to repair its Ruins, and reſtore it to its former Grandeur.

The Reader can ſcarce imagine, with what a prodigious Torrent the King of *France* over-ran and ſurprized all the United-Provinces, obliging the greateſt Part of the Frontier Towns, and other Capital Cities, to ſurrender themſelves. Amongſt the reſt *Utrecht* and *Zutphen* open'd their Gates at the firſt Approach of the Enemy; for although there were large Garriſons in both thoſe Places, yet they being compoſed of Burghers, and commanded by Officers of little or no Experience, they were frighted at the Sight of a well diſciplined Army, which knew how to make the beſt

beſt Advantage of Victory, and of the Terrors of their Enemies.

Theſe Calamites, which had been long foreſeen by ſome of the moſt prudent Perſons of theſe Provinces, as they occaſioned a general Conſternation, ſo they gave the People a Subject to complain of the ill Conduct of *Meſſieurs de Wit*, who at that Time had all the Authority of the Government in their Hands; and by this Means furniſhed the Friends of the Houſe of *Naſſaw* with a favourable Opportunity to ſpeak their Thoughts upon what paſſed at that Time: Which they did by way of Advice to the People, giving them to underſtand that the Princes of *Orange*, were probably the only Perſons who were able to ſupport their tottering State, and to defend them againſt their moſt powerful Enemies: Adding, that as theſe illuſtrious Princes had formerly deliver'd them from the Tyranny of the *Spaniards*, ſo they alone could ſtop the Fury and Career of the *French*.

The Princeſs *Dowager*, Grandmother to his Highneſs, a Lady of incomparable Prudence and of a Courage above her Sex, did not contribute a little, by her Addreſs, to awaken thoſe Perſons who were in her Intereſts, and who were not inconſiderable for their Number. Theſe at laſt, diſdaining to ſee themſelves any longer deſpiſed, or all the great Offices of States thrown away upon Perſons who were not worthy of them, and at the ſame Time making uſe of the Fury of the People, who, juſtly alarmed to ſee a victorious Army in the Bowels of their Country, ſpoke of nothing but ſacrificing the *de Wit's*; managed their Affairs ſo dexterouſly, that they attained their Deſigns: For after the Prince had made a Journey towards the Beginning of the Year

Year 1672. to viſit the Fortification of ſome Places, the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frizeland* being aſſembled, it was unanimouſly agreed, That he ſhould be choſen General of their Army; which was notified next Day to the *States-General*, and on the Twenty-fourth of *February* the Prince, having accepted their Offer, took the Oaths before them with the accuſtomed Ceremonies. It is very remarkable that the Peaſants of *Weſt-Frizeland*, who make excellent Soldiers, would not take up Arms but with this Condition, *That they ſhould ſwear to be true to the Republick, and to obey the* States *and his Highneſs the Prince of* Orange.

The immoderate Ambition of ſome Perſons, had formerly occaſion'd two fatal Factions, which, to fortify their own particular Intereſt, weakened the Nerves of the publick Security; this made thoſe who had the greateſt Credit with the People, commit the greateſt Soleciſm's in Matter of Policy that any Party could be guilty of: For theſe ſhort-ſighted Stateſmen imagining that after the Peace of *Munſter*, there was nothing left them to fear, and that no Body could hurt them in their Pretenſions, but the too-great Power of the Houſe of *Naſſaw*, (by Reaſon of its Alliances with *France*, and particularly with *England*,) they caſheer'd their Troops compoſed of old Soldiers and experienced Captains, who had preſerved their Country, but were looked upon to be intirely devoted to the Prince of *Orange*; and at the ſame Time gave the greateſt Poſts in their Army and in the Garriſons to the Sons of Burgher-Maſters and Deputies of Cities, People who, however brave they might be in their own Perſons, were for the moſt Part of little or no Experience, as having never ſeen a Battle. And this

this was the Reaſon, that when they came to be ſurprized by a vigorous Enemy, whole Cities, although they had in Garriſon five thouſand Foot, and eight hundred Horſe, ſurrendered at Diſcretion, at the firſt Sight and Appearance of the Enemy, without diſcharging one Gun. Thus Faction and Intereſt, which are commonly the Deſtruction of the moſt flouriſhing Kingdoms, having reduced the *States-General* to the Brink of Diſpair, they were conſtrained to have Recourſe to their laſt *Aſylum*, the Prince of *Orange*, in order to avoid their approaching Ruin, and to place the little Hope that was remaining, in the Hands of one Perſon, whom the prevailing Party had formerly rejected with a great deal of Ingratitude, and who indeed did not deſerve ſuch a hard Deſtiny: For, in fine, Children ought not to be reſponſible for the Actions of their Fathers, when they have by no Means juſtified them.

The Prince had no ſooner accepted the high Charge of General of the Armies, which was preſented to him from the Part of the States by Monſieur *de Beverning*, *John de Wit*, and *Gaſper Fagel*, than he immediately repaired to the Army; where all he could do againſt the United Forces of the *French*, commanded by the King in Perſon, was to keep his Poſt. And this he performed with ſo much Conduct, that the Enemy, as powerful as he was, could have no Advantage over him on that Side. On the other hand, thinking to force the Prince out of his Retrenchments, they were forced to retire with Loſs, and to abandon their Works.

All this while the frontier Towns and Garriſons in the Province of *Holland* fell every Day into the Hands of the Enemy, which made the People

People complain openly, and diſtruſt the Fidelity of thoſe who governed. The Inhabitants of *Dort* were the firſt who roſe; they ſent one of their Captains to the Magiſtrates, to know whether they were reſolved to defend the City, or to ſit ſtill. The Magiſtrates anſwered, That they were ready to reſiſt the Efforts of thoſe who ſhould attack them, and to do all that could be expected from them. The People demanded at the ſame Time to ſee the Magazines: But the Keys being miſſing, put the Mob into ſo great a Ferment, that there were a thouſand Voices crying out at the ſame Time, there was Treachery in the Caſe; That they would have the Prince of *Orange* to be their Head and Governor; threatening to murder the Magiſtrates upon the Spot, if they did not immediately comply with their Demands. Theſe Menaces ſo terribly alarmed the Magiſtrates, that they diſpatched Commiſſioners that very Moment to his Highneſs, deſiring him to come to their City with all poſſible Haſte, to prevent by his Preſence the Inſurrection of the People. The Prince alledged ſeveral Reaſons to convince them how dangerous it was for him to leave the Army. But all was to no Purpoſe: They perſiſted ſtill in their Demand, till, at laſt, the Prince reſolved to grant what they deſired. Being therefore, with great Solemnity, conducted to the Town-Hall, they intreated him to ſignify his Pleaſure to them: To which his Highneſs anſwered, That it belonged to them to make Propoſals to him, ſince they were the Occaſion of his coming. After ſome Demur they requeſted him, that for the Satisfaction of the People, he would be pleaſed to viſit the Fortifications and Magazines of the City, without taking the leaſt Notice of making him Stadtholder. To which the

Prince freely conſented; and to that Effect made the Tour of the Town immediately. But at his Return, the People ſuſpecting that the Magiſtrates had deceived them, as well as they had done the Prince, flocked in great Multitudes about his Coach, and boldly asked him, but with a great deal of Reſpect for his Perſon, whether the Magiſtrates had made him their Governor, or no? His Highneſs having modeſtly anſwered, That he was content with the Honour they had already done him, and that he had as much as he could deſire; they unanimouſly declared, That they would not lay down their Arms till they had choſen him Stadtholder. So that at laſt, the Magiſtrates, terrified with the Menaces of the People, and not knowing what other Meaſures to take in ſo critical a Juncture, were, not without ſome Repugnance, conſtrained to accompliſh what they had before only done by Halves; ſo difficult a Matter it is for Men to lay aſide a ſettled Hatred and Averſion which has once taken Root in their Hearts.

Upon this, they paſſed an Ordinance to aboliſh the perpetual Edict; which the Prince refuſed to own, unleſs they would abſolve him of the Oath he had taken when he accepted the Charge only of Captain-General, which they gave him likewiſe by this Ordinance. Wherefore they immediately made another Act, which was read in the great Hall by the Secretary, by which the Magiſtrates declared his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* to be *Stadtholder, Captain, and Admiral-General of all their Forces, as well by Sea as by Land*; and gave him all the Power, Dignity, and Authority, which his Anceſtors, of glorious Memory, had enjoyed.

After

After this the whole City rang with Acclamations of an univerſal Joy, and the Arms of the Houſe of *Orange* were immediately placed upon the Towers and Ramparts.

Only *Cornelius de Wit*, an ancient Burgher-Maſter, coming from the Fleet ſick, and indiſpoſed, ſaid he would never ſign the Act, whatever Inſtances were made him to do it. He was preſſed after an extraordinary Manner not to refuſe the ſigning of it; but neither the Perſwaſions of the Chief Men of the City, nor the Threatnings of the People, who were ready to plunder his Houſe, nor the Tears of his Wife, who was ſenſible of the great Danger he was in, could prevail with him to alter his Reſolutions; nay, it went ſo far, that his Wife threatned to ſhew herſelf at the Window, and declare her own Innocence and that of her Children, and to abandon him to the Fury of the Populace. But all this made no Impreſſion upon him.

Dort was not the only Place that roſe up after this Manner: All the Cities of *Holland* and *Zealand*, where the Burghers took Notice of the ill Conduct of their Magiſtrates, did almoſt the ſame Thing. For which Reaſon, upon a Report made by the Deputies of the reſpective Cities, the States of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Friezeland*, did not only confirm what had been done by the City of *Dort*, but in a full Aſſembly of the States, they preſented his Highneſs with ſome publick Acts, by which the Prince was abſolved from his firſt Oath of Captain-General, and at the ſame Time was inveſted with the Dignity of *Stadtholder*, together with all the Rights, Juriſdictions, and Privileges, heretofore granted to his Predeceſſors. In Conſequence of which his Highneſs the very ſame Day, in the Hall of Audience, took the Place

of *Stadtholder*, Captain and Admiral-General of the *United Provinces*, with the uſual Ceremonies; and afterwards returned to the Army which was encamped at *Bodegrave*.

From this very Moment, as if the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Prince had inſpired the People with new Courage, a Body of five thouſand *French* were twice repulſed before *Ardemburgh*; and without counting thoſe who were killed upon the Place, were forced to leave five hundred Priſoners behind them, amongſt which were ſeveral Officers and Perſons of Quality; all this was effected by the extraordinary Bravery of two hundred Burghers. It is true, that the Women and Boys aſſiſted them, no body being ſpared upon this Occaſion; which will be an everlaſting Diſgrace to *France*, that looked upon the City as good as in their own Poſſeſſion.

The Burghers of *Groninguen* did not defend themſelves with leſs Courage and good Fortune againſt the Biſhop of *Munſter*, than thoſe of *Ardemburgh* had done againſt the King of *France*: For that Biſhop having beſieged this City with an Army of twenty-five or thirty thouſand Men, was obliged to raiſe the Siege with the Loſs of almoſt half his Soldiers, after he had been at a prodigious Expence in buying all Sorts of Ammunition and Inſtruments of War neceſſary to make himſelf Maſter of that important Place.

In the midſt of this extraordinary Zeal which the People ſhewed for the Prince, an Accident happened that ſerved to confirm him more effectually in their Affection, and occaſioned the Death of two of his greateſt Enemies.

A Surgeon having accuſed *Cornelius de Wit*, *Bailiff* of *Putten*, which having ſecretly propoſed to him to poiſon or kill the Prince of *Orange*;

Orange; after Examination of the Matter, the Bailiff was apprehended, and put into Priſon; and although he denied what was laid to his Charge, recriminating upon his Accuſer, in Order to juſtify himſelf to the Prince and People; nevertheleſs being confronted by the Surgeon, who ſtill perſiſted in his Accuſation, which he confirmed by a Promiſe, which, he ſaid, the Bailiff had made him of three hundred thouſand Franks for a Recompence, and of ſix Ducatoons which he had given him in Hand, and by ſeveral other Circumſtances, uſual in Affairs of this Nature; the Court of *Holland*, after they had maturely conſidered the Report made by the Advocate-General, condemned *Cornelius* to be diveſted of all his Dignities and Employments, and to be perpetually baniſhed out of the Territories of *Holland* and *Friezeland*. But the People ſeeing the *States* had puſhed on the Matter ſo far, and imagining that a Criminal who was treated with ſo much Severity, would have ſuffer'd a greater Puniſhment if the Judges had not favoured him, began to murmur at the Sentence, as too mild and gentle; and immediately ran towards the Priſon with Weapons in their Hands. It happened at this Moment that *John de Wit* came in his Coach to take his Brother out of Priſon, when one of the Burghers dropping theſe Words amongſt the People, *Now the two Traytors are together; and it is our Fault if they eſcape us.* This was ſufficient to animate the Mob, who were heated enough before: But another Thing happen'd, which helped to exaſperate them more; while the People were waiting for the coming out of the two Brothers, ſome Body or other had maliciouſly ſpread a Report, that above a thouſand Peaſants and Fiſhermen were marching towards the *Hague* to plunder

it. Upon which another Burgher ſaid, *Come along, Gentlemen, let us make theſe Traytors come out; follow me, and I will ſhew you the Way.* Theſe Words inflamed them to the higheſt Degree; they immediately burnt the Priſon-Gates, drew out the two Brothers by main Violence, dragged them about the Streets, murthered them, and cut them to Pieces, crying aloud, *Behold the Traytors, who have betrayed their Country!*

Thus fell *Cornelius* and *John de Wit*, two ſworn Enemies of the Houſe of *Orange*. It is commonly pretended that *John* was Author of thoſe politick Reſolutions, *viz.* the Excluſion of his Royal Highneſs from all his Offices, of the perpetual Edict, and of the Qualities requiſite for a Stadtholder. *Minheer Fagel* ſucceeded the Penſioner in his Place, the Prince of *Orange* having approved his Election. The Elector of *Brandenburgh* wrote a Letter to the *States* in Favour of the Prince, telling them, That ſince he heard his Royal Highneſs was re-eſtabliſhed in the Dignities of his Anceſtors, he did not doubt but Heaven would proſper a Reſolution ſo advantageous to the Publick, eſpecially ſince he knew the Prince inherited all the Virtues of his glorious Predeceſſors; proteſting, beſide, that he found himſelf obliged, ſince his Elevation, to contribute all that lay in his Power to aſſiſt the Prince to recover and preſerve what his Anceſtors had acquired at the Expence of their own Blood, with ſo much Reputation to themſelves.

About this Time the Prince being reſolved to diſlodge the advanced Guards of the *French*, made a Detachment of Horſe and Foot, and with them gave an Alarm to the Enemy, whom he chaſed as far as their Trenches before *Utrecht*, diſheartened with the Loſs of their own Men before *Gronemburgh*.

burgh. While both Parties were thus buſied in the Field, there was great changing of the Magiſtrates in moſt of the Cities, to the Satisfaction of the Inhabitants, who now hoped to ſee their Country enjoy its ancient Tranquility. His Highneſs not being any longer able to ſuffer the Corruption of Military Diſcipline, which had been ſo fatal to the Republick in general, ordered ſeveral Officers to be puniſhed for their Cowardice and Treachery. But nothing touched him ſo ſenſibly, as to ſee the Seaſon almoſt paſt without any conſiderable Action, which made him reſolve to attack *Narden.* For this Purpoſe he commanded Colonel *Zuleſtein* and Count *Horn* to advance; the firſt to take his Quarters between *Utrecht* and *Narden*, and the other to intrench himſelf at *Polanen*, on the Mill Side. His Highneſs intrenched on the Part near *Bodegrave* with four Regiments. The Duke of *Luxemburgh* made all imaginable Haſte to relieve the Beſieged; and with about eight or nine thouſand Men, fell upon the Quarter of Colonel *Zuleſtein*; but was repulſed with Loſs, and forced to retire. The Town was afterwards batter'd in a very furious Manner, and reduced to ſuch Extremities, that they ſent Deputies to capitulate. In this Interval the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, having received a new Reinforcement, marched through a Way full of Water, by the Help of ſome Peaſants, who ſerved him as Guides, and once more attacked, when they leaſt expected him, the very ſame Quarters of Colonel *Zuleſtein*, from whence he had been beaten the Night before. After a bloody reſolute Diſpute, wherein the Colonel was ſlain, (having refuſed Quarter,) the Duke at laſt threw three thouſand Men, by Way of Relief, into the Town. Nevertheleſs he was repulſed the ſecond Time by

Count *Horn*, and forced to leave his Priſoners behind him. Of the *French* there were two thouſand killed, and fifty Officers who died of their Wounds within five Days after the Engagement, without reckoning thoſe who loſt their Arms and Legs in this Action: Which cauſed ſo great a Conſternation among the *French* at *Utrecht*, that after this Time the Officers drew Lots, when they were going out in any Parties againſt the Prince of *Orange*. Of the *Hollanders* were ſlain ſix or ſeven hundred Men, beſides Colonel *Zuleſtein*, and a Lieutenant-Colonel.

His Highneſs ſeeing the City had received ſo conſiderable a Relief, retired to his own Quarters, with the Honour of a compleat Victory, and raiſed the Siege without the leaſt Loſs, having defeated almoſt five entire Regiments, the greateſt Part of their Officers being either ſlain or mortally wounded, and having twice repulſed an old General, who had never ſucceeded in his Deſign, had it not been for the Perfidiouſneſs of the Peaſants.

After the unſucceſsful Attempt upon *Narden*, his Highneſs aſſembled a Council of War, at which the principal Officers of the Army were preſent; and having commanded the Horſe that were quartered at *Helden* to hinder the *Engliſh* Merchandize from being tranſported from *Rotterdam* to *Brabant*, he marched himſelf to *Roſendael*, which was the Place of the general Rendezvous; from whence with an Army compoſed of twenty-four thouſand Horſe and Foot, he took his March directly to the Country of *Liege*. At his Approach the Count *de Duras*, who was at *Maſeyck*, retired with his Army to *Vaſſemburgh*, and higher towards the River *Roer*. It was believed that his Highneſs's principal Deſign was to chaſe the

French

French from their Quarters near the *Meuſe*, and give Battle to the Count *de Duras*, who commanded the Enemy's Troops, in caſe he found a favourable Opportunity to do it. To effect this, having paſſed his Army upon a Bridge of Boats near *Navagne*, and joined the Auxiliaries which came to him from *Spain*, he marched directly to *Tongres*, and inveſted it on all Sides with the *Spaniſh* Cavalry and his own. He had no ſooner done this, but News was brought him that the Count *de Duras* had decamped. Upon which, repaſſing the *Meuſe* between *Sittart* and *Maſeyck*, he encamped near *Ainsberg*, where he continued two Days, to ſee if he could engage the Count to give him Battle; but the River, which was ſwell'd with the late Rains, not favouring his Deſign, he returned the ſame Way to *Maeſtricht*; from whence he detach'd a Party of Horſe and Foot, to poſſeſs themſelves of the Caſtle of *Valcheron*. This Caſtle was ſtrongly fortified; but after ſome Reſiſtance, ſurrendered at Diſcretion. They found in it a great Quantity of Hay and Corn, and other Proviſions. After this his Highneſs marched to *Lewick*, hoping to engage the Enemy; but the Count had retired with Precipitation, and was got at ſuch a Diſtance from the Prince's Army, that it was impoſſible to overtake him.

At laſt, perceiving that the Count *de Duras* had no Mind to hazard a Battle, he ordered the Count *de Marcin* to inveſt *Charleroy* with the Vanguard, while he himſelf followed with the main Body of the Army. But the Weather was ſo violently cold, that it was impoſſible to open the Trenches, or to make the leaſt Circumvallation. After he had made himſelf Maſter of *Bins*, had taken three Captains, with three hundred Soldiers,

Soldiers Priſoners, pillaged and demoliſhed the Town, he marched back the ſame Way, and put his Army into Winter Quarters. The Count *de Montal*, who ſometimes ſhut himſelf up in *Tongres*, and ſometimes in *Charleroy*, becauſe he was in Apprehenſion for both theſe Places, and yet could not tell which of them the Prince would beſiege, was much miſtaken to imagine, that the Prince would undertake a long Siege in the moſt rigorous Seaſon of the Year. However, it was very remarkable, That a young General, who commanded an Army compoſed of ſo many different Nations, ſhould be able to march in the Midſt of ſo violent a Winter into the Enemies Country, to beat an old General from his Poſt; to offer him Battle, and for this Purpoſe to follow him from Place to Place; to alarm two ſtrong Garriſons, and return Home with abundance of Priſoners, and the Booty of two fortified Places; and all this in the Compaſs of nine Days, without the Loſs of any of his Men, or at leaſt very few. Not to mention the Terror he put the Archbiſhop of *Colen* in, who neither thought himſelf ſafe at *Bonn*, nor in any other Place within his own Territories, while the Prince was ſo near him.

During the Prince's Expedition, the Duke of *Luxemburg* got together an Army of forty thouſand Horſe and Foot, with a Reſolution to conquer the Province of *Holland*, hoping to enrich himſelf and his Men with the Pillage of *Leyden* and the *Hague*. He deſigned to march upon the Ice, with the Flower of the *French* Army, towards the End of *December*; but being arrived at *Slinwetering* he found the Waters ſo high, that only three thouſand five hundred Foot could paſs, the reſt being obliged to return to

Narden.

Narden. This Party firſt atacked *Nieucrop*; but was repulſed by the Peaſants, ſo that he marched toward *Swammerdam*, where the Soldiers were the firſt that fled, leaving the Inhabitants to the Mercy of the Enemy. Nevertheleſs Count *Koningſmark*, who commanded at *Bodegrave*, having Advice of the coming of the *French*, made all imaginable Haſte to march by *Leyden*, and poſted a Regiment at *Gourſluys*, to hinder their Incurſions on that Side.

This deſperate and unexpected March of the *French*, at firſt put the Poeple into a great Conſternation, particularly thoſe of the *Hague*; but nothing diſcouraged them ſo much, as to hear, that while the States took all imaginable Care to prevent the Enemy returning, Colonel *Painvin* had abandoned his Poſt at *Niewerbourg*, and retired to *Tergou*. By this Means the Enemy had an open and free Paſſage to go Home when they pleaſed; whereas otherwiſe they muſt either have periſhed in the Water, or ſurrendered themſelves at Deſcretion, by Reaſon of the great Thaw which followed ſoon after. But all their Fears and Apprehenſions vaniſh'd at the Prince of *Orange*'s return, who having, at *Breda*, received Advice of this Enterprize of the *French*, arrived with incredible Diligence at *Alfen*, and in a ſhort Time his Preſence reſtabliſhed every Thing as before. All this while the Duke of *Luxemburg* ravaged the Heart of the Country, where he had like to have loſt his Life by a Fall from his Horſe into the Water which was thaw'd, his People ſaving him, not without a great deal of Difficulty. But though he made a Shift to eſcape, it did not fare ſo well with ſix hundred of his beſt Soldiers, who there periſhed. Thus ended this bold and hazardous Expedition.

It

It is certain the *French* committed unheard-of Cruelties at *Swammerdam*, and in all other Places which fell into their Hands, raviſhing the Woman, ſtripping and wounding Young and Old, and throwing Children into the Fire. But theſe Loſſes nevertheleſs were in ſome Manner recompenced by the taking of *Coverden*, which is one of the ſtrongeſt Cities in the *Low-Countries*, the Key of *Friezeland* and *Groninguen*, encompaſſed on all Sides with a Moraſs, fortified with large deep double Ditches, the Ramparts extreamly high and ſtrong, and defended by ſeven Baſtions that carry the Names of the ſeven *United Provinces*, and by a very regular Caſtle, looked upon by ancient Writers to be impregnable. This City fell into the Hands of the Biſhop of *Munſter* in the fatal Year 1672. not without ſuſpicion of Treachery. But Fortune now declining to eſpouſe the *French* Intereſt any longer, ſince his Highneſs was reſtored to all his paternal Dignities, it was retaken with as much Gallantry and Courage, as it had been loſt with Diſhonour and Cowardice. For this very ſame Place, which *Verdugo* had in vain beſieged, for the ſpace of one and thirty Weeks together, and which the Biſhop of *Munſter*, after he had rendered himſelf Maſter of it, had plentifully ſtored with Proviſions, out of a Proſpect of making it the Magazine for thoſe Parts, was by a Party of nine hundred and ſixty Men only, commanded by Monſieur *de Rabenhaut*, retaken in leſs than an Hour, without the Loſs of more than ſixty Men; whereas the Enemy loſt above a hundred and fifty, beſide the Officers that were ſlain at the Aſſault, and four hundred and thirty Priſoners taken, of which Number were ſix Captains, eleven Lieutenants, and four-

teen

teen Enſigns. The reſt of the Garriſon, for in all it conſiſted of nine hundred Men, ſaved themſelves by a precipitate Flight, as ſoon as they ſaw the City was loſt. But what was moſt conſiderable, there was found in this important Forteſs ſuch a prodigious Quantity of all warlike Ammunitions, and other Proviſions, that without Queſtion, the Enemy might have maintained the Siege a conſiderable Time. Beſide, as the taking of this ſtrong Place by the *Hollanders* gave infinite Incouragement to the People, ſo the Loſs of it extreamly mortified the Enemy, and put them into ſuch a terrible Conſternation, that upon News of it they abandoned ſeveral other Places. All this ſerved to increaſe the Reputation of his Royal Highneſs; for the People obſerving how much Affairs went for the better, ever ſince the Management of them was lodged in his Hands, they were eaſily perſwaded, and that not without good Reaſon, that all this unexpected Series of Succeſs was the ſole Effect of his Bravery and Conduct.

At this Time the Diſputes between the new and old Magiſtrates of *Friezeland* were carried on with that Warmth and Vigour, that they held their Aſſemblies apart, and formed Reſolution intirely oppoſite to each other. This Diſorder, which might in Time have proved pernicious to the publick Tranquility, could neither be determined by the Governor of that Province, nor by the Princeſs-Dowager of *Orange*, whatever Inſtances and Precautions, both one and the other uſed to extinguiſh the Differences; but no ſooner had the Commiſſioners, ſent by the Prince, arrived there, but all theſe Breaches were repaired, and the Country once more ſettled in Order and Union.

After

After this his Highneſs went in Perſon to *Zealand*, where the ſame Diviſions reigned as in *Friezeland*; and the Moment he appeared in the Aſſembly of the States at *Middleburg*, all the Differences vaniſhed, and the Province was in a Condition to defend it ſelf, to the great Satisfaction of the People in general, of the Magiſtrates in particular, and to the eternal Praiſe of this illuſtrious Prince. He took Occaſion, from hence, to go and viſit the Frontiers and Fortifications of *Fluſhing*, *Sluys*, and *Ardenburgh*, where they delivered him the Keys in a Silver Baſon by the Hands of the young Maids of the City, all dreſt up with Flowers. He did the ſame Thing at *Aſſendyck*, *Bergen ap Zoom*, *Breda*, *Boiſleduc*, and other Places; and after making an exact Review returned to the *Hague*.

The Spring was, by this Time, well advanced, and the *Hollanders* had Buſineſs enough on their Hands; for on one Side they were attack'd by the King of *France* in Perſon, with a powerful Army, and the Prince of *Condé* and the Duke of *Luxembourg* were at *Utrecht* with great Forces, watching an Opportunity to throw themſelves into the Heart of the Country; and on the other Side the King of *Great Britain*, with his Fleet and that of *France* conjoin'd, vigorouſly aſſailed them. For theſe Reaſons the Prince of *Orange* could not ſtir Abroad, being conſtrained to keep his Poſt, as well to have an Eye upon the Prince of *Condé* and the Duke of *Luxemburg*, as to prevent the Deſcent of the *Engliſh*.

In the Beginning of *May*, 1673. the King of *France* parted from *Paris* at the Head of a great Army, which ſeveral other Bodies, in the *French* Acquiſitions, were to join; and after a ſlow March ſate down before *Maeſtricht* on the 10th of *June* with

with all his Forces, consisting, in all, of forty-two thousand Horse and Foot; having given Orders before to the Count *d' Orge* to invest the Place with three thousand Horse. The Garrison of *Maestricht* consisted of about four thousand Foot, and eight or nine hundred Horse, under the Command of Monsieur *de Farjaux*, Governor of the Town, a brave experienced Captain, as he abundantly convinced all the World by the generous Resistance he made, and by that vast Inundation of Blood it cost the *French* King to take it; who lost on this Occasion more than nine thousand of his best Soldiers, all the Musqueteers, except seven, and an infinite Number of gallant Officers; and, perhaps, it had not been purchased so easily, if the Besieged had been in Time relieved with a Recruit only of a thousand Men, or if they had been better provided with Ammunition, which now began to fail them. It would be too tedious to give an exact Relation here of all the Rencounters, and bloody Combats which happened Night and Day, and of the Firing which was made on both Sides, this being rather the Business of a Journalist than an Historian. I shall therefore only say in a few Words, that after the Garrison, by a vigorous Defence, which lasted near three Weeks, had lost one Half of its Men by continual Batteries and Assaults one after another, and those who remained were no longer in a Condition to defend themselves, by Reason of the perpetual Fatigues they had endured, the Governor was forced, at the repeated Instances of the Magistrates, or rather by the Treachery of some Ecclesiasticks of the *Romish* Perswasion, to capitulate, and surrender himself. In Effect, upon a faithful Relation which the Governor gave his Highness of all that had happen'd, the Prince

was ſo well ſatisfy'd with his Conduct, that he made him Major-General of his Army.

And, to ſay the Truth, his Oppoſition had been ſo vigorous, and withal ſo fatal to the *French*, that the King of *France* thought he had done enough for this Campaign in only taking *Maeſtricht*. Wherefore, after he had demoliſhed the Fortifications of *Tongres*, he divided his Army, Part of which he ſent to the Mareſchal *de Turenne*, another Body was appointed to ravage the Country of *Triers*, becauſe the Elector of that Name had taken the Emperor's Side, and three *Brigades* marched immediately to reinforce the Army which was in *Holland*.

The *French* Army being thus diſperſed, and the *Engliſh* Fleet, after the laſt Engagement, leaving the Coaſts of *Holland*, the Prince of *Orange* found himſelf more at Liberty, and not enduring to ſpend any more Time without Action, he recalled all the Troops that were in *Zealand* to join the reſt of his Army, and marched all on a ſudden to beſiege *Naerden* with twenty-five thouſand Men. He gave the Command of the Cavalry to Major General *Farjaux*, and took his own Quarter on one Side, and Count *Waldeck* on the other. While Things were in this Poſture, the Duke of *Luxemburg*, having made up a Body of ten thouſand Men, beſides four Regiments of *Munſterian* Horſe, advanced within Sight of the *Dutch*, as far as the Prince's Intrenchments, which by that Time were finiſhed; but not daring to relieve the Town, the Prince purſued his Deſign, took the Counterſcrap by Aſſault, and the Ravelin before the *Huyſerport*, after three Hours Reſiſtance, forced the Beſieged to retire into the Town in great Diſorder, and obliged them the Day following, after the Loſs of their Forts, to demand

demand Leave to capitulate. In ſhort, the Town was ſurrendered, on Condition the Garriſon ſhould march out with Colours flying, Drums beating, and two Pieces of Cannon.

The Governor, as he paſſed by, ſaluted his Highneſs with a profound Reverence; and, as it is reported, told the Prince that he had very good Reaſons for delivering up the Town in ſo ſhort a Time, which he would acquaint the King his Maſter with at a proper Time and Place. But in all Appearance, his Reaſons, upon Examination, were not thought valid; for he was condemned to perpetual Impriſonment, after he had been degraded at *Utrecht* in a very ignominious Manner. It is true, all the World was ſurprized, that the *French* ſo eaſily abandoned a Place of ſuch Importance and Strength, and which was in ſo good a Condition to defend itſelf; for there were two thouſand nine hundred and thirty Soldiers in the Garriſon, who wanted no Proviſions; beſide, the *French*, ever ſince they had made themſelves Maſters of it, had fortified it extreamly well: But whatever was the Cauſe of it, whether ſome Diviſions ariſing between them and the *Swiſſers*, as ſome People imagine, or ſomething elſe which we do not know, his Highneſs, who, to encourage the Soldiers by his own Example, expoſed his Perſon to all Dangers, both in the Trenches, and upon the Batteries; carried the Town in four Days, having only one hundred Men ſlain outright, and about two hundred wounded; whereas the Enemy loſt abundance more, which is quite contrary to what happens in all other Sieges. Nor was he leſs careful to preſerve his Acquiſition, than he was to make it: To this Purpoſe having given neceſſary Orders to repair the Fortifications, and placed a ſufficient Garriſon in it, he

made Count *Coningſmark*, a brave experienced Captain, Governor of the Town; and then returned to the *Hague*, to prepare himſelf for ſome greater Deſigns.

After the States of the *United Provinces* had made a ſtricter Alliance with the King of *Spain* and the Emperor, to defend themſelves mutually againſt *France* their common Enemy, by which they were obliged to aſſiſt one another conjointly with all their Forces; after this triple Alliance, I ſay, in Conſequence of which the Imperial Army conſiſting of about twenty thouſand Foot, and ten thouſand Horſe, was already on their March; the Prince of *Orange*, to perform ſomething remarkable before the Seaſon was over, cauſed his Army to advance to *Roſendael* in *Brabant*, and following it ſoon after himſelf, he joined the Count *de Monterey*, who, without the leaſt Difficulty, yielded to him the Preheminence and Command of the whole Army. But finding that the Prince of *Condé* had changed his Poſt upon the News of the two Armies being joined, and had ſo well intrenched himſelf, that it was impoſſible to attack him, he advanced higher, and joined the Imperial Army commanded by *Montecuculi*, between *Andernach* and *Bon*. In his March he ſummoned *Rhinbeck* to ſurrender; which, through the Perſwaſion of a Burgher, who encouraged the reſt to make Reſiſtance, being refuſed, he commanded the Sieur *de Walkenburg* to take two Regiments of Dragoons, and two of Infantry, and to make an Aſſault; which they did with that Vigour, that the Soldiers entering the Town, put all to the Sword, and hanged up the Burgher, who had ſo ill adviſed them to make Oppoſition.

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The Confederates being now joined, it was reſolved to attack *Bon*. The better to effect this, the Marquis *d'Arſentar*, was diſpatched to *Keſſenning*, to take his Quarters there, and on the next Day *Montecuculi* lodged the Imperialiſts at *Goedesbourg*. His Highneſs went to poſt himſelf with all his Forces at *Rynford*; and General *Spork*, who commanded the Imperial Cavalry, planted himſelf on the other Side of the City, near *Weſterwaldt*.

Bon is a conſiderable City, called by the *Romans*, *Julia Bona*, ſituated upon the *Rhine*, within four Leagues of *Colen*. As it was then in the Hands of the Elector and of the *French*, they had placed in it a Garriſon of two thouſand Men, under the Command of *Lantsberghen*, and had provided it with all Ammunitions of War, with twenty-four Pieces of Cannon planted on the Walls and Ramparts. The Confederates not thinking themſelves ſufficiently paid for the Loſs of *Maeſtricht* by the re-taking of *Naerden*, reſolved to render themſelves Maſters of *Bon*. The Prince of *Condé* durſt not hinder them in Perſon, but ſent the Marſchal *d'Humieres* with a Body of five thouſand Horſe to oppoſe them, and to endeavour to throw ſome Relief into the Town, in the Beginning of the Siege. To put this in Execution, he advanced as far as *Birchem*, from whence he ſent a Party of an hundred Horſe; who, pretending that they belonged to the Duke of *Lorrain*, paſſed through the Midſt of the Imperialiſts, without being ſtop'd by any of the Centinels, and ſo got ſafe into the City. But another hundred hoping to meet the ſame Succeſs, as they paſſed by his Highneſs's Quarters, found the Centinels not ſo credulous as their Brethren had been, and they were all cut in Pieces, or made

Priſoners; which News coming to the Ears of five hundred more, who had hid themſelves in a neighbouring Wood upon the ſame Deſign, they fled with the greateſt Precipitation imaginable. At this Time General *Spork* detached a Body of five thouſand Horſe to meet the *French*; which the *Mareſchal* being informed of, he ſounded a Retreat, and went back to *Utrecht*.

On the other Side, the Beſiegers having finiſhed their Batteries, and made their Approaches, gave but little or no Reſt at all to the Beſieged; and after they had made three Mines ready to ſpring, they prepared to give a general Aſſault. Nevertheleſs the Generals of the Confederates being willing to ſpare their own People, and hoping to make themſelves Maſters of the Place by gentler Methods, ſent to ſummon the Governor afreſh, remonſtrating to him, That he had no Hopes of being relieved; that they were ready to ſpring three Mines; that to be farther ſatisfied of the Truth of this Matter, he might, if he ſo pleaſed, ſend one of his own Men to behold them; and that in Caſe of longer Reſiſtance, they were reſolved to put all to the Sword, without giving Quarter to any whom they found in Arms. This Meſſage ſo effectually frighten'd the Beſieged, that after a few Days Siege they demanded Articles, and ſurrendered the ſame Day upon the ordinary Conditions, *viz.* To go out with Drums beating, Colours flying, without carrying any Proviſions or Ammunition with them, except two Pieces of Cannon. There went out of the Garriſon a thouſand five hundred Men, the reſt being either ſlain or wounded. All the *Germans*, who were in this Number, immediately deſerted, and liſted themſelves in the Emperor's Service..

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The City being taken, his Highneſs retired to *Veſſeling*; and from thence marching lower with his Army and that of the Imperialiſts, (for he commanded from the Departure of *Montecuculi* for *Vienna*, to the Arrival of the Duke *de Bournonville*,) he took the two Caſtles of *Brevel* and *Sechuich*; the latter of which had a Garriſon of two hundred *French* commanded by a *German*, who perceiving that the Soldiers, after they were ſummoned to ſurrender, reſolved to hold it out to the laſt, bethought himſelf of a Stratagem to make them alter their Deſign; for having commanded the *French* to go down into the Lower-Court, under a Pretence to defend it, when he ſaw them all there, he drew the Draw-Bridge upon them; who, finding themſelves by this Means expoſed to a much greater Number, were forced to yield up the Place.

This ſame Caſtle, in the Year 1642. had been beſieged by the whole Armies of the Duke *de Weimar* and the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, under the Command of the Counts *de Guebriant* and *de Eberſtein*, and for ſix Weeks together was battered with extraordinary Fury: But, after all their Efforts, they were conſtrained to raiſe the Siege.

All this while the Mareſchal *de Turenne* kept himſelf at a Diſtance; for although he received the News that *Bon* was beſieged by the Confederates, and had a mighty Deſire to attempt the raiſing of the Siege, yet knowing that the Duke of *Lorrain* lay upon the Banks of the *Moſelle* to obſerve him, he moved up and down in the Electorate of *Ments*, mightily complaining that he was not ſooner informed of the joining of the Confederates.

The mighty Multitudes of the *French* were by this Time reduced to ſo inconſiderable a Number,

through their prodigal ill-managed Effuſion of Blood, that they were not in a Condition to keep the Field without draining their Garriſons. This Neceſſity obliged them to abandon the greateſt Part of their Conqueſts in the Low Countries, and draw out their Men from thence, rather than ſuffer ſo powerful an Army, as that of the Confederates was, to retake without any Manner of Reſiſtance the Cities upon the *Rhine*, the *Meuſe*, and the *Moſelle*.

Woerden was the firſt Place they quitted, as it was the firſt which had ſuffered under their Tyranny, the Governor having received Orders from the Duke of *Luxemburg* to demoliſh the Ramparts, and to carry away with him all the Ammunition and heavy Cannon: But as in the Bodies of Perſons poſſeſſed, the Devil, before he departs, leaves terrible marks of his Rage behind him, ſo after the ſame Manner the Governor of this Town, before he left it, ſent for the Magiſtrates and demanded twenty thouſand Livres of them to ſave themſelves from Plunder and Fire, alledging that he had orders from the King and Duke of *Luxemburg* to pillage and reduce the Place to Aſhes, unleſs they gave him the above-mentioned Sum. The Magiſtrates repaired to *Utrecht*; but notwithſtanding all the Remonſtrances and Submiſſions they made to the Duke of *Luxemburg*, they were obliged to comply with what he demanded of them, nay, and more than that, to ſave their Caſtle, their Gates, and their Fortifications, which otherwiſe they threatned to lay level with the Ground, they were forced to leave Hoſtages till the Sum was paid. The Malice and Perfidy of the *French* was ſuch, that they had mined the Caſtle, and one of the Baſtions, and had infallibly deſtroy'd them, if the

Swiſſers

Swiſſers who were in the Place had not diſcovered there treacherous Intention.

Harderwich was entirely diſmantled; yet for all that, they had the good Manners to demand twelve thouſand Livres of the Inhabitants; but the richeſt Burghers having long before quitted the Town, they were forced to go without it.

The Fort of *Crevecœur* was utterly demoliſh'd: Nevertheleſs the *French* made an Offer to ſave the Church and the Governor's Houſe for the Sum of three thouſand Piſtols, to be paid by the Inhabitants of *Boiſleduc*; but this Propoſal being rejected, they neither ſpared the Houſe nor the Church.

Bommel, a Fortreſs of great Importance, upon the Fortifications of which Place the King of *France* had expended the Sum of ſixſcore thouſand Livres, was deſerted at the ſame Time; the Inhabitants giving a dozen Hoſtages for the Payment of two thouſand Crowns, to preſerve their Houſes from being pillaged.

Utrecht, where the *French* had always in Garriſon between ſix and ſeven thouſand Men at leaſt, and which Place conſequently was a mighty Expence to them, was likewiſe abandoned. Nevertheleſs, this City was obliged to give Hoſtages for the Payment of one hundred thouſand Crowns. The *French* leaving it all on the ſame Day, the Burgher-Maſters were abſolved from the Oath they had taken againſt the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Prince of *Orange*, and ſent their Deputies to him to acknowledge him for their Stadtholder in the Name of all the Province; which change was very agreeable to the People.

Elburgh upon the South Sea, *Campen* on the *Overyſſel*, and *Hattem*, were likewiſe quitted by the *French*, and *Steenwick* and *Weppel* by the *Munſterians*.

In Conſideration of ſo unexpected a Change, which was entirely owing to the prudent Conduct and great Courage of the Prince of *Orange*, the States confirmed him in the Office of Stadtholder, to teſtify how ſenſible they were of the Services he had done the Republick; and not content with this, entailed this Dignity upon the Heirs of his Body, born in lawful Wedlock, in an Inſtrument, dated *Febr.* 2. 1674. The ſame Day the States of *Zealand* conferr'd the ſame Adminiſtration upon his Highneſs, and declared him chief Nobleman of their Province.

It was high Time now to deliver theſe States from the Confuſions and Diſorders, which the *French* had occaſioned in the Government. And the Prince very well knowing that it was not leſs glorious for a good Governor to reform and correct what was amiſs at home, than to make Conqueſts abroad, went to *Utrecht*, to ſettle the Government of that Province upon the antient Foot. To effect this, he conven'd, immediately after his Arrival, an Aſſembly of the States; where it was reſolved that new Members ſhould be choſen, to compoſe the Body of the Nobility and Magiſtracy; which was put in Execution in the very ſame Manner he had projected: For having given them to underſtand, that at the Requeſt of ſeveral of the Burghers he had drawn up a Scheme of certain Orders, for the better Government of the Province for the Time to come, (but yet wou'd by no means impoſe any Thing upon them without the Advice and Conſent of all who were preſent,) after a mature Deliberation, they unanimouſly ſubmitted to the Ordinances propoſed by his Highneſs; which were, That the Government of the Province ſhould be in the Hands of three diſtinct Societies, as it anciently had been, *viz.* the Counſellors elect, the Body

Body of the Nobility, and the Deputies of Towns: That the Counſellors elect ſhould be continued three Years, and no longer; that after that Time was expired, which they were to acquaint the Governor-General with three Months before, he ſhould have Power to continue them, or elſe to make new Alterations, as he ſhould ſee convenient; provided he nominated none but thoſe who were of the Reformed Religion, and that amongſt theſe Counſellors Elect there were four Burghers and four Gentlemen; moreover, that the Governor-General ſhould have the Diſpoſal of the vacant Places of the Provoſts, as alſo of the Revenues of the Vicariges belonging to the Provoſts, Deans and Chapters of Monks, as ſoon as they fell, and employ this for the Maintenance of poor Miniſters and other pious uſes in the Province; that to avoid all Diſputes relating to the Nobility, the Governor alone ſhould have the Power, after the Death of one or more of that Body, to put in his or their Place ſuch Perſon or Perſons as he ſhould think fit, provided they made Profeſſion of the Reformed Religion, having a due Regard to their Age, Birth, Eſtates, and ſuch other Circumſtances; that after the firſt Nomination and Election of a Governor-General, all Vacancies of Bailiffs of Towns, Preſidents, Advocates, and, in ſhort, of all Civil and Military Offices, ſhould be at his Diſpoſal. After this, a Form of an Oath was agreed upon, which all who were preſent were to take without farther Scruple, and all others to do the ſame, according to their ſeveral Functions: When the following Propoſition was made, Whether it were adviſable to confer the Charge of Governor-General, Captain and Admiral-General of the Province upon his Highneſs and his Heirs Male, lawfully begotten, they all

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nemine contradicente approv'd the Motion, and conferr'd that Dignity upon his Highneſs.

At the ſame Time General *Rabenhaupt*, with the Militia of *Friezeland* and *Groninguen*, reinforced with the Regiment of *Bumarnia*, took the Field, and made himſelf Maſter of *Northom*, which he garriſon'd with ſixteen Companies of Horſe, and ſix of Foot; and from thence advancing to *Tuvent*, took ſeveral other Places of leſs Importance, deſigning to chaſe all the *Munſterians* out of that Part of the Country, and to that End marched as far as *Nienbuys*.

The Enemy was no ſooner informed of the General's march, than they inveſted *Northom* with five Regiments of Horſe, three Troops of Dragoons, and three hundred Foot, commanded by General *Nagel*, and beat the advanced Guards back into the Town. General *Rabenhaupt* receiving Intelligence of this, came back the ſame Way to relieve the Place; which he performed ſo happily, that the Enemy was obliged to betake themſelves to Flight, after they had loſt a hundred and ſeventy of their Men; of which Number, ſixſcore were ſlain upon the Place, and the reſt made Priſoners. The next Day he return'd to *Nienbuys*; and being reſolved to make ſhort Work on't, gave Orders to five Regiments to make an Aſſault in five ſeveral Places all at the ſame Time; which they executed with ſuch Bravery, that after a quarter of an Hour's Reſiſtance, the Enemy was forced to retire into the Caſtle, which was encompaſſed with one ſingle Rampart only, and defended with no more than two Pieces of Cannon. The Beſiegers, who puſhed the Point home, were now juſt ready to enter the Caſtle, when the Enemy begged quarter; which was granted them. The Garriſon conſiſted of three hundred Foot, thirteen Officers, and two hundred and ſeventy Horſe and Dragoons, with fifteen Officers. General *Rabenhaupt*, after ſo happy a Succeſs,

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put his ſmall Body of an Army into Winter Quarters; which News being brought to *Nagel*, he came back again to *Nienbuys*, and retook it for the Biſhop of *Munſter*.

But the Biſhop, either dreading theſe uncertain Chances of War, or rather fearing the Approach of the *Imperialiſts*, made his Peace with the Emperor: Which ſo greatly alarm'd the *French*, who were ſtill in Poſſeſſion of their Frontier Towns in the *Low-Countries*, that the Marquiſs *de Bellefonds*, who ſucceeded the Mareſchal *d' Humieres* in the Government of the Conquer'd Provinces, reſolved to abandon the reſt, pretending he had occaſion for the Men, to preſerve thoſe Conqueſts they had made upon the *Rhine*. Beſide, being informed that the Prince of *Orange* deſigned to March into *Brabant* with thirty thouſand Men, there to join the *Spaniſh* Army, which was compoſed of twenty thouſand, inſtead of fortifying the Places of his Government, he began to demoliſh them. *Thiel* compounded for twenty-two thouſand Florins, to preſerve themſelves from Fire and Plunder, which they threatned them with, and to ſave their Fortifications. The Town of *Zutphen* promiſed ſeventy thouſand, and gave Hoſtages for the ſecuring the Payment. *Arnheim* paid twenty-ſix thouſand Florins, and four thouſand Sacks of Corn and Meal, which the Magiſtrates of the Town engaged to ſee carried to *Grave*. *Deventer* paid ſix thouſand Rixdollars to the Biſhop of *Munſter*. Thus the whole Province of *Over-Yſſel* regained its ancient Liberty, and returned to its natural and lawful Sovereigns. After which, his Highneſs ſent Commiſſioners thither, to make ſome neceſſary Alterations, and to regulate Affairs, till he had an Opportunity to come himſelf in Perſon, and put a full Concluſion to them.

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The King of *France* ſeem'd to be ſo exceedingly diſpleaſed with the Conduct of the Marquis *de Bellefonds*, that he baniſhed him to *Bourges*, with a Prohibition to come near the Court, although all the World knew this was only a meer Pretence to conceal his preſent Neceſſities, and that he was forced to exhauſt his Garriſons in the *Low-Countries* to reinforce his Army which he had deſigned for the Conqueſt of the *Franche-Comté*. But the Honour of all theſe Deſertions was juſtly attributed to the Prince of *Orange*; for he, like another *Scipio*, carrying the War into the Enemy's Territories, in leſs than two Years, forced all theſe *French Hannibals* to quit his own Country, and ſeek their Fortune elſewhere.

In the mean Time the King of *France*, endeavouring, like the Sea, to gain in one Place what he had loſt in another, entred the *Franche-Comté* with a prodigious Army; which joining with another commanded by the Prince of *Condé*, became ſo formidable, that in a ſhort Time he made himſelf Maſter of *Beſancon*, *Dole*, *Salins*, and, in a word, of the whole Province. While theſe two Armies were thus join'd, the Prince of *Orange* repaired to his at *Bergben ap Zoom*; from whence he marched to *Meckline*, and kept himſelf on his Guard in *Brabant*, during all the Time the *French* King was in the Neighbourhood. But this Monarch being return'd to *Paris* after his new Conqueſt, where he loſt both abundance of brave Officers, and of his beſt Soldiers, the *Imperialiſts* threw themſelves into *Namur*, took the Caſtle, and *Dinant*; and the Paſſage of the *Meuſe* being by this means opened, they march'd to join the Army of the Confederates towards the End of *July*. The three Generals, after ſome Conference, order'd that the Count *de Souches* ſhould lead the Van, his Highneſs

Highneſs command the Main Body, and the Count *de Montery* the Rear. In this Order the Confederates prepared to attack the Prince of *Condé*, who with an Army of fifty thouſand Men was encamped on the other Side the River *Pieton*, to prevent the Deſigns of the Enemy. The Confederates, who had an Army of ſixty thouſand Men, reſolved to ſet upon the Prince and give him Battle. With this Proſpect they marched ſtrait towards him, having abundance of all ſorts of Proviſions, which came daily out of *Brabant*.

In this Reſolution the Confederate Army arrived at *Nivelle* by the Beginning of *Auguſt*, where they incamped for ſome Days. But becauſe they ſaw the Prince of *Condé* was by no Means diſpoſed to quit his Poſt, but, on the other hand, was ſtill fortifying himſelf more and more within his Trenches, the Confederates judged it expedient to approach nearer to him, to ſee if he would not be willing to hazard a Battle in open Field. Being therefore advanced within five or ſix Miles of the *French* Camp, they did all that in them lay to make him leave his ſtrong Situation; but it was to no Purpoſe; for the Prince (whether he had received Orders from the King, or this was his own proper Senſe of the Affair) would by no Means quit it. And now the Confederate Army finding that all their Efforts were in vain, reſolved to attack ſome important Place, not doubting but the Prince would leave his Poſt to come and relieve it; and thus they ſhould perfect their Deſigns.

This Reſolution being taken, the Prince of *Orange* decamped from *Senef*, and marched ſtrait on the Side of *Bins*. The Imperialiſts had the Vanguard, the *Hollanders* the Main Body, and the *Spaniards* the Rear; and becauſe the Paſſage

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was narrow, the Cavalry marched on the Left, the Infantry in the Midſt of them, and the Artillery with all the Baggage on the Left alſo; and to ſecure their March the Prince *de Vaudemont* kept behind, with four thouſand Horſe, and ſome Dragoons.

The Prince of *Condé* being informed of their March, and knowing perfectly well the Difficulty of the Ways through which the Confederates were to paſs, took Care to range his Army in Order. However, not thinking it ſafe for him to engage the whole Army of the Confederates, he ſuffered the Vanguard with a conſiderable Part of their Main Body to paſs ſome Leagues before; and when he ſaw they were too far advanced to return ſoon enough, he believed he might now fall upon the Rear. Thus the Prince came out of his Trenches, and attacked *Vaudemont*'s Horſe; who ſeeing himſelf in a Country where the Horſe could do no great Service, by Reaſon of the Hedges and Ditches, ſent preſently to the Prince of *Orange* for two Battalions of his beſt Foot, while he with his Horſe kept the Enemy in Play. His Highneſs ſent him three under the Command of young Prince *Maurice* of *Naſſaw*, who, as ſoon as they came up, were placed on the other Side of *Senef*, before the Horſe in a ſquare Body. And now the whole Army of the Prince of *Condé* being come out of their Trenches, it was judged convenient to ſend for the Troops that were on the other Side of the River which runs by *Senef*; and then they placed the three Battalions that before were poſted in the Wood, directly againſt the Bridge of *Senef*, over which the *French* were to paſs. They were no ſooner got thither, but the *French* attacked them all at once, Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons. Though they began this Attack

Attack with wonderful Vigour, yet they were not able to force the Enemy from his Poſt, but were forced to draw off, and make a Bridge over the River ſomewhat higher. Having by this Means joined all their Forces together, the Confederate Horſe ranged themſelves behind the Infantry, but in ſuch Manner, that they might come upon Occaſion to their Relief. In the mean Time the Foot fired ſo warmly upon the *French* who paſſed the River, that abundance of them were killed; but the Confederates being unhappily ſtraitened for want of Ground, and the *French* ſetting upon them as they came out of the Wood on all Sides, their Foot was obliged to retreat, being overwhelmed by the exceſſive Number of their Enemies, which was the Reaſon that they loſt ſeveral of their principal Officers. Young Prince *Maurice* who commanded the Brigade was made a Priſoner, with ſeveral Officers more, and Col. *Macovits* was killed.

As ſoon as the Infantry of the Confederates was retired, the *French* fell with great Vigour upon the Horſe commanded by the Prince *de Vaudemont*; and the Prince of *Condé* began to range his Army in form of Battel, commanding his Foot to march ſecretly under the covert of the Hedges and Buſhes. The Confederate Horſe, which had Orders to charge them, as they were going to do it, found the Way ſo hollow between the Enemy and them, that they were obliged to turn about to the Right, and join the reſt of the Army, leſt the Enemy perceiving their Retreat, ſhould charge them in the Flank. The *French* obſerving this, turn'd to the Left, and made ſuch Haſte to charge this Body of Horſe, that Prince *Vaudemont* had only Time enough to range his three Battallions, to endeavour to make Head againſt the Enemy. This firſt Onſet proved unlucky

lucky to the Confederates; for the three Commanders in Chief of this Brigade were taken Priſoners, with ſeveral other Perſons of Quality, as the Duke of *Holſtein*, the Prince *de Solmes*, and Monſieur *de Langerac*, and many more were there ſlain. Whatever Care was taken to make theſe four Battalions rally again, it could never be effected; for they ran, without making the leaſt Diſcharge upon the Enemy. Prince *Vaudemont* gave convincing Proofs of an extraordinary Valour; but all his Efforts were to no Purpoſe. The Prince of *Orange* likewiſe diſcovered an undaunted Bravery, behaving himſelf in all Reſpects like an Old Experienced General; for he got before theſe affrighted Troops with his Sword in his Hand, and endeavoured by all ſorts of Perſwaſions, and by his own Example, to encourage them to renew the Fight, expoſing himſelf frequently to the Danger of being killed, or made Priſoner: But he was not able to ſtop them, till they met a Body of *Spaniſh* Horſe poſted at the bottom of a little Hill between them and the Village of *Fay*. Another Party of theſe Run-aways join'd themſelves to ſixteen Battalions commanded by the Duke *de Villa Hermoſa*, who marched at the Head of his Troops to oppoſe the *French* who purſued them, and did every Thing that could be expected from a Perſon of his Valour and Conduct, in the miſerable Condition that Things were then in. The reſt of the Confederates rallied together with a Body of Foot poſted likewiſe at the Foot of the ſame Hill.

On the other Side the Prince of *Condé*, who had advanced ſo far in purſuing the Fugitives, fell with ſuch Fury upon the *Spaniſh* Horſe, and the Foot whm he chaſed, that the Marquis *d' Aſſentar* was forced to ſend for four other Regiments from the Foot of the Hill, to reinforce his Cavalry. Which the

the Prince of *Conde* obſerving, ordered five or ſix Battalions immediately to advance with a Brigade of Horſe, and dividing his Troops on the Right and Left, he charged the Cavalry of the Confederates in the Front, and put them in Diſorder. The Marquis did all he could, by his own Example, to rally his Men and begin the Battle afreſh, till at laſt, being wounded in ſeven Places, he was killed at the Head of his own Troops. The Cavalry being thus in Diſorder, he attempted to break his Way thro' four Battalions of Foot which were come to their Relief, and actually put them in great Confuſion, notwithſtanding the Conduct of the Duke *de Villa Hermoſa* and Prince *Vaudemont*, who uſed all the means imaginable to make them rally. They likewiſe diſordered the reſt of the Infantry, poſted at the bottom of the Hill, although Count *Waldeck* did his beſt to ſtop their Flight; but ſeeing it was Time thrown away, he charged the victorious Enemy in the Flank with a freſh Body of Horſe, which had joined him a little before. And certainly there was all the Reaſon in the World to expect a good Effect from this Onſet under the Conduct of ſo courageous and experienc'd a Commander, if he had been but ſeconded; but as he was over-power'd by great Numbers, he withdrew from the Heat of the Action, after he had ſlain two of the Enemy, who had particularly ſet upon him, and after he had rallied the reſt of his Troops, altho' he was all over bloody with three Wounds he had received.

In the Heat of this Battle, ſome Battalions of the Enemy had made themſelves Maſters of the Baggage belonging to the *Dutch*, and had already pillaged Part of it: For the Leaders, inſtead of fortifying and barricading themſelves with their Waggons, cut the Harneſs of the Horſes, and fled

away, without ever looking behind them; ſome towards *Bruſſels*, and ſome to other Places, where they gave out that all was loſt. It muſt be confeſſed, that the Prince of *Condé* had carried away all the Advantages of Victory in this Fight, had he given over here; but his natural Impetuoſity and Ambition ſpur'd him on to gain all, or nothing, which in the End proved fatal to him.

For after he had drawn up his Lifeguards, Cuiraſſiers, and the reſt of the Army which had ſtayed behind, he advanced towards the main Body of the Confederates, commanded by the Prince of *Orange*, Prince *Maurice*, the *Rhingrave*, and Major-General *Vane*. At the ſame Time General *Souches*, who led the Vanguard, and who was advanced ſome Hours before the reſt of the Army, having received Advice of what had paſſed, made all the Haſte he could to join the main Body; which he did at one o'Clock in the Afternoon: By which Time his Highneſs had advantageouſly beſtowed the Imperialiſts and the *Spaniards* on the left Wing, and his own Troops on the Right. And now the Fight was renewed more furiouſly than ever.

The Duke of *Luxemburgh* commanded the Right Wing of the *French*, and the Duke of *Nouailles* the Left: for the Marquis *de Rochefort*, the Chevalier *de Tourilles*, and the Count *de Montal*, were all three wounded. The firſt Onſet of the *French* was by far the moſt vehement that had been ſeen during the Courſe of this War. Honour, Hatred, Revenge, Hope, and Deſpair, animated the Courage of the two Parties. Hope of Victory, which as yet had declared her ſelf in Favour of neither Side, made them reſolve to vanquiſh, or die. The Prince of *Orange* ſhewed himſelf every where, ſparing nothing upon this Occaſion that might facilitate the Victory: Sometimes

times he threw himſelf into the Midſt of his Enemies, to the apparent Hazard of his Life; and the Soldiers, who being encouraged by his Example, ſtrove to out-do one another, ſuſtained the Fury of the Enemy with a Bravery greater than could be expected from them. Having thus fruſtrated the Hopes of the Prince of *Condé*, he endeavoured to wheel about to the Left. But Monſieur *de Farfaux*, Major-General of the *Dutch* Army, being ſent with ſome Battalions, and ſeconded by the Count de *Chavagnac*, (who commanded a Squadron of Imperial Horſe,) to prevent this Deſign, oppoſed the *French* with ſo much Gallantry, that they were forced to retire. After this the Count ſent for four Pieces of Cannon, with which he gauled the Enemy ſo advantageouſly, that Count *Souches*, with his forlorn Hope, broke into their ſtrongeſt Quarter, and gave Proofs of an extraordinary Courage, according to his Cuſtom upon ſuch Occaſions. Nor did the Prince of *Lorrain* ſit idle, but was ſeveral Times ſeen fighting at the Head of the firſt Ranks, although he loſt ſo much Blood, that at laſt he was obliged to withdraw from the Battle. Prince *Pio*, who lay with his Brigade near *Senef*, accompanied by the Marquis *de Grana* and Count *Staremberg*, after he had ſingnalized himſelf by a thouſand noble Actions, was wounded in the Thigh by a Muſquet-ſhot. The Marquis *de Grana*, and the Sons of Count *Souches*, behaved themſelves ſo valiantly at the Head of their Squadrons, that the *French Swiſſers* were not able to gain one Inch of Ground upon them; which did not a little contribute to the Gaining of the Battle for the Confederates.

In the mean Time the Prince of *Condé* charged the Right Wing of the Confederates, with his Cuiraſſiers and the King's Houſhold, but with-

out Effect; only about Seven in the Afternoon he broke two Battalions which were poſted in a Meadow at a ſmall Diſtance from thence: But Prince *Maurice* here performed a ſignal Piece of Service to the *States*, in ſtopping the Career of the Enemy, and preventing the great Diſorder on that Side, with no leſs Conduct than Courage. The *Rhingrave* behaved himſelf with great Bravery; and we may truly ſay, that his Valour and Prudence did not a little promote the good Succeſs of this Battle. He was nevertheleſs conſtrained to leave the Field by Reaſon of a Wound he had received. Major-General *Vane*, and the Sieur *de Villaumaire*, after having given remarkable Teſtimonies of their Valour, were mortally wounded, and died of their Wounds.

The two Armies fought in this Manner till Night with inexpreſſible Fury on both Sides; the Ground was covered with the dead and wounded; while the Combatants, covered with Blood and Sweat, encouraged one another by ſo terrible a Spectacle. One might have ſeen whole Battalions of one and the other Side ſometimes give Ground; and then immediately rally by the good Conduct of the reſpective Commanders, amongſt whom the Prince of *Orange* was chief, who was all along to be ſeen in the Heat of the Battle, encouraging his Men by his own Example. He had near him the young Prince of *Friezeland*, who was not above twenty Years old, and always engaged where the Enemies ſtood thickeſt, and doing all that could be exected from ſo valiant and generous a Prince.

Thus the firſt Heat and Fire of the *French*, which threaten'd to devour every Thing that ſtood in its Way, began to ſlacken about ten at Night. The Infantry, great Part of which they

they loſt, kept off at ſome Diſtance in ſpite of all the Prince of *Condé* could do to bring them back; which making the Prince fear a greater Misfortune, he ordered his Horſe to retreat, leaving but a few Squadrons behind to favour it: Theſe he commanded to move off as ſoon as the reſt of his Army was ſafe, leaving the Victory and the Field of Battle to the Prince of *Orange*, who two Hours after the Retreat of the *French*, made his Army draw off, and put them into Winter Quarters. Nevertheleſs he left Monſieur *de Fairjaux* all Night in the Field, to obſerve the Motion of the Enemy, who, though they could not well digeſt the rude Treatment they had received the Day before, durſt attempt nothing; the Prince of *Condé* having only left ſome Dragoons in his old Quarters, and got above three Hours March before, leſt the Confederates ſhould purſue him.

Such was the Iſſue of this bloody Battle, wherein the Confederates were at firſt beat, although they at laſt got the Victory. For on the Enemies Side there were ſeven thouſand Men killed upon the ſpot, without reckoning the Wounded, whom the Prince of *Condé* left in the neighbouring Villages, to the Number of fifteen hundred and upwards. On the Side of the Confederates, the whole Liſt of thoſe who were ſlain, wounded, made Priſoners, and deſerted, did not amount in all to above ſix thouſand five hundred, beſides that abundance of their Men, after they had been diſperſed no one Side and the other, in the Hurry of the Engagement, returned to their Colours. It is commonly reported that a Letter of the Prince of *Condé* to the King of *France* was intercepted; wherein he acquaints him, that after he had made a general Review of his Army, he

found it in a very deplorable Condition; that he had loſt the Flower of his Infantry, and the better Part of his Horſe; and, in fine, did not look upon himſelf to be ſtrong enough to hazard a ſecond Battle. In effect, beſide three Regiments, ſeven hundred *Swiſſers* of the Guards, and the *Swiſs* Regiment of *Molandin* were intirely defeated. An infinite Number of Officers of Note were ſlain, among whom were the Marquis *de Chanvalon*, *de Clemerant*, *de Bourbon*, and *d'Iliers*; three Counts, two Cornets of the King's Guards, more than forty Officers of the Lifeguards, forty-three Officers of the King's Regiment, fourſcore Officers of the Queen's Guards, nine Collonels, eight Lieutenant-Collonels and Majors, and a hundred and ſixty-five Captains, without reckoning the ſublatern Officers. So that the Prince of *Condé* did not without Reaſon complain, that he had loſt abundance of brave Officers in this bloody Diſpute; and a certain Truth it is, that if he had not had the Advantage in the Beginning of the Fight, his Army had been entirely defeated. Among ſeveral other Standards a white one was carried to *Bruſſels*, and hung up with a great deal of Solemnity in the Church belonging to the *Carmelites*. This Standard was embroider'd with Gold and Silver, bearing a Sun in the Zodiac, with theſe proud Words: *Nihil obſtabit eunti*, *Nothing ſhall ſtop my Courſe.*

The Day after the Battle his Highneſs marched with the whole Army by the Way of *Mons*, and put them into Quarters at *S. Guillain*, where he received five Regiments of new Recruits; and the Imperialiſts retired to *Queverain*, where they ſtayed, without doing any conſiderable Action, till the Eleventh or Twelfth of *September*.

In the mean Time General *Rabenhaupt* undertook the Siege of *Grave*; which was one of the moſt memorable Sieges that had happened for a long Time, as well for the Situation of the Place, the Strength of the Garriſon, the great Abundance of Ammunition and Proviſions, as for the furious Attacks and Aſſaults of the Beſiegers, and the vigorous Reſiſtance of the Beſieged: And that which renders it ſtill more famous, is, that it could never be ended till the Arrival of the Prince of *Orange*; who ſoon determined it.

The Garriſon conſiſted of fourſcore and eleven Companies of Foot, who made in all four thouſand Men, and of nine Troops of Horſe. The Sieur *de S. Louis*, an old experienced Captain, commanded the Cavalry, and the Marquis *de Chamilly*, a valiant and expert Commander, was Governor of the Town, where were four hundred and fifty Pieces of Cannon, a hundred of which were mounted upon the Ramparts, beſide an infinite Quantity of Powder, Corn, Granadoes, and all Sorts of Proviſions: For here the *French* had laid up all that they had carried away from thoſe Places they had firſt conquered, and afterwards abandoned.

General *Rabenhaupt* laid Siege to this Place, which extremely incommoded all the Neighbourhood, with twenty Regiments of Foot and ſome Horſe, which were ſoon after reinforced with two Regiments of Foot, and two hundred Horſe, commanded by Don *John de Pimentel*; a Regiment of Foot of the Prince of *Courland*, and two Regiments of Horſe of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, under the Command of General *Spaen*. Colonel *Hundebeck* poſted himſelf behind the great Dike on that Side which lay neareſt the *Yelp*; Colonel *Golſtein* on the Side towards *Over-Yſſel*.

The *Brandenburgh* Cavalry poſted themſelves higher towards the *Eſt*, to hinder any Relief from coming into the Town: And the General himſelf approached near the Caſtle *de Vegeſak*. The Place being thus environed on all Sides, the Siege was puſhed forward with as much Violence on the Side of the Beſiegers, as it was vigorouſly defended by the Beſieged.

In the mean Time his Highneſs and the Imperialiſts who were quartered upon the Frontiers of *Henault*, having recovered the Diſorder of the laſt Battle, were thinking how to perform ſome remarkable Action. Upon this Conſideration, as ſoon as the Grand Convoy was arrived from *Bruſſels*, with the *Spaniſh* Army, conſiſting of eight thouſand Foot, without reckoning the Horſe and Dragoons, the Prince of *Orange* decamped with the whole Army on the Twelfth of *September*, and paſſed the River *Hayne* near *Tournay* and *Aeth*, and marched from thence to *Oudenarde*. In the Interim two Regiments of Foot, and two thouſand five hundred Horſe near *Ghent*, were ſent to break the Bridges of *Deinſe* and *Harlebeke* upon the River *Ley*, with Orders after that to rejoin the Army. That Evening the ſame Regiments brought abundance of Barges laden with all Sorts of Ammunition and Proviſions, and five hundred Pioneers, who were ordered to advance by the Way of *Oudenarde*, and were followed by a Body of two thouſand five hundred Horſe, who poſted themſelves that Evening before the Town, and ſhut up all the Paſſages leading to the Garriſon on that Side. The Prince of *Orange* and the Count *de Souches* arrived at the ſame Time, and took each of them their Quarters, the Prince in the Abbey of *Ename*, and the Count on the other Side the River at *Leupegem* and *Elare*: And the

Spaniards

Spaniards commanded by the Duke *de Villa Hermoſa* poſted themſelves at *Beverem* and *Moregem*. There were in the Town four hundred *Germans*, ſix thouſand *Swiſſers*, a thouſand *French*, and four hundred Horſe, commanded by the Sieur *de Roſquaire*. The Confederates having finiſhed all their Works, made themſelves Maſters of the Counterſcarp, when the Prince of *Condé*, having decamped from before *Beaumont*, began to approach with his whole Army, which conſiſted of forty thouſand Men, and reſolved to give Battle to the Confederates, in Caſe he could not otherwiſe relieve the Place. It was therefore his Highneſs's Advice to get all Things in Readineſs, and to meet the Enemy; who was fatigued and ſpent with ſo tedious a March. But this Reſolution had no Effect, becauſe Count *Souches* was not to be found all that Day; and thus the Army was conſtrained to keep within their Trenches. In the mean Time the *French* ſtill advanced on that Side where the Imperialiſts lay poſted; but Count *Souches*, inſtead of ranging his Men in Battle, quitted his Poſt, and paſſed the River in ſo much Haſte, that he left ſome Pieces of Cannon behind which his Highneſs had ſent him, and could not be recovered without extream Danger. By this Means the Prince of *Condé* having an open Paſſage, enter'd the Town with Part of his Army, and he had certainly gained the Advantage of cuting off all Manner of Communication between the Confederates, had it not been for a great Fog which aroſe on the ſudden, and prevented his Deſign.

The Prince of *Orange* conſidering the preſent State of his Affairs, was of Opinion, that it was the beſt Way to draw off; and ſo followed after the Imperialiſts and the *Spaniards*, whom he join-

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ed within a League of *Oudenard*; but finding that by Reaſon of the great Obſtinacy of the former, he ſhould be able to effect nothing here, he was reſolved to return the ſame Way to *Grave*, where his Preſence was ſo neceſſary to carry on the Siege, leaving Count *Waldeck* to command the Army in his Abſence. The Prince arrived before this Place on the Ninth of *October*, with ſixty Troops of Horſe; and though the Beſieged, who were now reduced to great Extremities, defended themſelves with great Vigour and Reſolution till the Twenty-fifth of the ſame Month, yet the Marquis *de Chamilly*, ſeeing it was impoſſible to hold out againſt a general Aſſault, becauſe of the great Breaches in the Works, demanded a Ceſſation of Arms for three or four Hours; and after giving Hoſtages on both Sides, the City ſurrender'd on very honourable Conditions. And thus ended this Campaign.

The Year 1675. began with the Addreſſes of the Burghers; wherein they thanked his Highneſs for the mighty Services he had done them, in delivering them from the Calamities and Miſeries they had ſuffered under the Tyranny of a foreign Enemy. In Conſideration of which they offered him the Sovereignty of the Dutchy of *Gueldres*, and Earldom of *Zutphen*, with the Titles of Duke of *Gueldres*, and Count of *Zutphen*. But the Prince reflecting with himſelf, that the accepting of this Offer would be Ground of Jealouſy to ſome Perſons, and give others Occaſion to infer that he only aimed at his own Grandeur in this War, to convince the World of the Sincerity of his Intentions, he judged it the beſt Way to refuſe theſe Honours; but at the ſame Time did not refuſe the Offer they made him of being hereditary Governor of that Province. This he readily

readily accepted, and after he had taken the Oaths, he reformed ſeveral Abuſes which had got footing during the Enemy's Uſurpation there. And now by Reaſon of the continual Alarms the People were in, upon the Occaſion of the *French* King's Reſolutions, who was to open the Campaign himſelf in Perſon in the Beginning of the Spring, he continually applied his Thoughts to the War; and for that End, always aſſiſted at thoſe Conferences where they debated upon their military Affairs. He was at *Cleve* to confer with the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who entertained him with great Magnificence; and ſoon after his Arrival at the *Hague*, he fell ill of the Small-Pox; which News cauſed ſo much the greater Conſternation in the *United Provinces*, becauſe that Diſeaſe had been fatal to his Family, in the Perſon of his Father, his Mother, and the Duke of *Glouceſter*; but by the Care and Prudence of an able Phyſician, and by the Aſſiſtance of ſome Remedies which the Elector of *Brandenburgh* ſent him, he recovered his Health, to the univerſal Joy, not only of *Holland*, but of all the Confederates.

No ſooner was he perfectly recovered, than he repaired to the general Rendezvous at *Roſendael*; for the King of *France* being now upon his March in *Brabant*, it was neceſſary for the Prince to obſerve his Motions; and ſo much the more, becauſe *Limburg*, which was beſieged by the Marquis *de Rochefort*, demanded a ſpeedy Relief. For this Reaſon, his Highneſs parting with his Army from *Duffel*, joined the Dukes of *Lunenburg* and *Lorrain* at *Gangelt*, with a Reſolution to raiſe the Siege. And in all Probability it had come to a Battle between the *French* King and the Prince, ſince the King, who was then at *Maeſtricht*,

ſtricht, having received Advice of the Prince's March, had repaſſed the *Meuſe* at *Viſet*, to oppoſe his Deſign; but the City not being able to ſuſtain the great Numbers of their Enemies, ſurrender'd ſooner than was expected.

After the taking of *Limburg*, the King of *France* encamped near *Tillemont*, ravaging all the Country round about *Louvain*, *Bruſſels*, and *Meckline*. He had a mighty Deſire to make himſelf Maſter of *Louvain*; but his Highneſs and the Duke *de Villa Hermoſa* watched him all along ſo narrowly, that he durſt not undertake it; wherefore, finding he was able to do no more, content with having gained *Limburg*, he returned to *Paris*, leaving the Prince of *Condé* to obſerve the Prince of *Orange*.

And to ſay the Truth, both theſe wary Generals watched one another ſo carefully, that they could not gain the leaſt Advantage one over the other. But the Prince of *Condé* was ſoon commanded to go into *Alſatia*, after the Death of the Mareſchal *de Turenne*. Our Prince therefore had now to do with a new General, the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, but who in Prudence and Conduct was by no Means inferior to his great Predeceſſor. His Highneſs had nevertheleſs this Advantage over him, that he hinder'd him from ravaging the Territory of *Triers*; ſo that after the fatal and entire routing of Monſieur *de Crequi*, that City fell into the Hands of the Imperialiſts, *France* having thus ſuſtained two mighty Loſſes, in the Death of *Turenne* and the Defeat of *Crequi*, the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, rather than run the Hazard of receiving a third, which, perhaps, might have proved mortal, ſuffer'd the Prince of *Orange* to take *Bins* before his Face, when there were three hundred and fifty Men in Garriſon,

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and great Store of Proviſions. His Highneſs order'd all its Fortifications to be demoliſhed, to render it unſerviceable to the Enemy; and finding the Seaſon now well advanced, diſperſed his Army, and came back to the *Hague*.

The Calamities of War, which had for ſome Years afflicted and depopulated the greateſt Part of *Europe*, were ſo extremely great and deplorable, that ſeveral Princes, moved with Compaſſion, did deliberate of the moſt proper Means to ſtop the Progreſs of thoſe Miſeries, under which the People languiſhed. Though this Deſign was ſo highly Advantageous to *Chriſtendom* in general, yet it did but ſlowly Advance, till at laſt the King of *Great Britain*, having concluded a Peace with *Holland*, reſolved to offer his Mediation to procure an Univerſal Peace among all the Chriſtian Princes; which having at laſt been ſubmitted to, the City of *Nimeguen* was choſen for the Place of Treaty, where all the Plenipotentiaries met towards the Beginning of the Year 1676.

This hinder'd neither Party from making as mighty Preparations to renew the War in the Spring, as if there were not the leaſt Thoughts of a Peace: So that during the Winter his Highneſs was ſufficiently employed in getting his Army ready againſt the Opening of the Campaign; for it was an eaſy Matter to foreſee that there would be Occaſion for very conſiderable Forces to oppoſe the common Enemy, as ſoon as the Seaſon was approached. The *French*, on their Part, began before the Middle of *April* to make a Review of ſeveral of their Troops under Mareſchal *de Crequi*, near *Charleville*; and Mareſchal *d' Humieres* was in the Field with a Body of fifteen thouſand Men near *Courtray*, putting all the Country under Contribution,

tion, the *Spaniards* not being ſtrong enough to reſiſt him.

Before the Prince of *Orange* could join the Duke *de Villa Hermoſa*, which he did at *Cambron* on the 26th of *April*, the Mareſchal *de Crequi* had blocked up *Condé* with an Army of ſixteen thouſand Men. Upon the Receipt of this News, the King of *France* parted immediately from *Paris*, and was ſoon after followed by the Duke of *Orleance*, who brought with him a Reinforcement of ten thouſand Men. The Place was ſo furiouſly attack'd and batter'd on all Sides, that unable to hold out any longer, they were conſtrained to ſurrender at Diſcretion; although the Prince of *Orange* was advanced as far as *Granville* to relieve it. The King of *France* having given Orders to repair the Fortifications of *Condé*, and to place a Garriſon of three thouſand Men in the Town, commanded the Duke of *Orleance* to beſiege *Bouchain*. This was a ſmall Town, but exceeding ſtrong, ſituated between *Cambray* and *Valenciennes*, and defended the Communication between thoſe two Places; for this Reaſon it had a good Garriſon, under the Command of a Governor, who had the Reputation of a Brave and Prudent Captain. But the Duke with ſuch an Army did not find the Siege to be a Work of great Difficulty, and by ſo much the leſs, becauſe the King of *France*, who commanded the Army in Perſon, was not far from him, and all this While kept the *Dutch* and *Spaniſh* Army in Breath. The Prince who was now encamped in View of the Enemy near *Valenciennes*, and was reſolved to attack him the Day following, in caſe *Bouchain* had not been taken, would not quit his Poſt till the *French* King had decamped firſt, and having ſent a conſiderable Number of Horſe and Foot to ſeize all the Paſſes and Bridges upon the

the River *Dender*, hinder'd him from ravaging the Country of *Aloſt*. About the Beginning of *June* the King return'd to *Paris*, and gave the Command of his Army, in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, to Mareſchal *de Schomberg*; and the Prince of *Orange* encamped before *Maeſtricht*. On the other Side, the Mareſchal, to make a Powerful Diverſion, ſent *Humieres* with fifteen thouſand Men to Beſiege *Air*, a Place of Prodigious ſtrength, for it is encompaſſed with a deep Moraſs, and excellent Fortifications on three Sides, conſequently it cou'd be entred but one Way only, which was defended by a Fort called *St. Francis*, having five Baſtions, two Half-Moons, and a very deep Ditch. Nevertheleſs all this did not hinder him from making himſelf ſoon Maſter of the Fort, the Governor not having Men enough to oppoſe to the great Numbers of the *French*, who threw ſuch a prodigious Quantity of Bombs and Granadoes into the Place, that moſt of the Houſes were ſet on Fire. Upon which the Burghers, having, without the Governor's Privity, demanded to capitulate, he was obliged to ſurrender the Town; which Nevertheleſs he did on very Honourable Conditions, which were eaſily agreed to by the *French*, becauſe they were informed that the Duke *de Villa Hermoſa* was on his Way to attempt raiſing the Siege.

All this while the Prince of *Orange* never ſtirr'd from before *Maeſtricht*, which he had inveſted with his own Army, and the Troops of the Confederates; to each of whom he aſſigned their proper Quarter. Among the reſt of theſe Troops, the *Engliſh*, under Col. *Fenwick*, Col. *Widdrington*, and Col. *Aſhley*, to the Number of two thouſand ſix hundred Men, without reckoning the Volunteers and Reformades, preſented a Requeſt to his Highneſs, wherein they petition'd him to aſſign them

them a particular Quarter; and that they might be Commanded ſeparately; that if they behaved themſelves like Valiant Men, they might have all the Honour, and if otherwiſe, all the Shame to themſelves, it not being reaſonable that they ſhould ſuffer for the Fault of others. This the Prince readily granted, and gave them a ſeparate Poſt, over againſt his own Regiment of Guards, under the Command of Col. *Fenwick*, the eldeſt Colonel of the three. They were as good as their Word, as they really made it appear by their deſperate Attacks, where they ſignalized themſelves by their extraordinary Valour, as long as the Siege laſted.

And in Truth, never was Siege carry'd on with greater Vigour and Reſolution than this was; the Prince continually encouraging the Soldiers with his Preſence, till he received a ſlight Hurt in his Arm by a Muſquet-ſhot. But two Things hinder'd them from taking the Town, which might otherwiſe have fallen into their Hands: Firſt, the River was ſo low, that the Prince was forced to ſtay ſome Days till his Cannon came from *Ruremond*. In the Second Place, the Forces he expected from the Biſhop of *Munſter* and the Dukes of *Lunenburg*, came not to his Relief. On the other Side, *Schomberg* having received expreſs Orders to ſuccour the Town, and for that Purpoſe having marched as far as *Tongres*, his Highneſs ſummoned a Council of War, to conſider what was to be done in this Conjuncture; where, after they had reflected upon the preſent Condition of the Army, which was extremely leſſen'd and fatigued, and found it was impoſſible to ſhut up the Paſſes and Avenues to the City on the Side of *Wick*, and that the *French* would infallibly throw ſome Relief into it, notwithſtanding all their Endeavours to the contrary; in ſhort, after they ſaw

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their Horſe could not ſubſiſt any longer in the Trenches for want of Forrage, it was unanimouſly reſolved to raiſe the Siege. The Prince commanded the Horſe to join Count *Waldeck*, and ſent the Artillery, Ammunition, and Proviſions, with the Sick and Wounded, to *Ruremond* by Water, keeping his Foot in a Poſture of fighting till the Veſſels were out of all Danger. Soon after, judging the Campaign was ended for this Year, he left his Army under the Command of Count *Waldeck*, and returned to *Holland*, to be preſent at the General Aſſembly of the States. He gave them an Account of the laſt Expedition; which ſo highly ſatisfied them, that the Preſident congratulated him upon the Score of his happy Return; and in the Name of the whole Aſſembly thanked him for the extraordinary Pains and Fatigues he had undergone for the Safety of the Republick.

The Campaign being thus finiſhed, all the World was in great Hopes that a Peace wou'd be ſoon concluded: But as it is a much eaſier Matter to kindle a Fire than to extinguiſh it, a Peace like this, where ſo many different Intereſts and Parties were to be ſatisfied, could not be concluded with that Speed which thoſe Perſons, who Impatiently wiſhed for it, did imagine. The very Preliminaries of this numerous Aſſembly at *Nimeguen* could not be regulated in the Compaſs of one Winter; and notwithſtanding all the Inſtances and Application of the King of *Great Britain*, thoſe who reaſon'd ſolidly ſaw clear enough that the Peace was in no great Readineſs. Nor were their Conjectures vain; for no ſooner was the Year 1677 begun, but, notwithſtanding the Depth of Winter, the *French* marched directly into the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and in a ſhort Time all the Places about *Valenciennes*, *Cambray*, and *St. Omers*, were

covered with the Enemies Troops; and theſe three Cities were in a Manner blocked up at a Diſtance; the *French* openly boaſting, that they would make themſelves Maſters of two important Places before the *Spaniards* were in a Condition to take the Field. * *Valenciennes* was the firſt Place inveſted, with a Army of fifty or ſixty thouſand Men, under the command of the Duke of *Luxemburg* and the Count *de Montal*; and four Days after, the King himſelf arrived in Perſon in the Camp. There was in the City a Garriſon of two thouſand *Spaniſh*, *Walloon*, and *Italian* Foot, with about one thouſand Horſe and Dragoons, commanded by the Marquis *de Risburg*, Brother to Prince *d'Epinoy*.

The King, after his Arrival, view'd the Poſts, gave Orders for the Trenches to be opened, and ſet up Batteries. In fine, the Siege was ſo vigorouſly puſhed on in a few Days, that the *French* were advanced as far as the Glacis of the Counterſcrap, and a Horn-Work which was one of the beſt Defences the City had. But the King, not being willing to loſe Time in taking all the Out-Works regularly, order'd an Aſſault to be made on the Horn-Work in four different Places, all at once, by Eight in the Morning; and to facilitate this Enterprize, alarmed the Beſieged all the Night with throwing of Bombs, Granadoes, and Carcaſſes, which had the deſired Effect: For after a ſhort Diſpute the *French* enter'd the Town, loſing no more in this Expedition than only Count *de Barlemont*, a Colonel of the Regiment of *Picardy*, three Muſqueteers, ſix Grenadiers, and ſome Soldiers.

The King having thus carried *Valenciennes*, ſate down before *Cambray*, with part of his Army,

* A great and ſtately City upon the *Scheld*, built, as 'tis commonly pretended, by the Emperor *Valentinian*.

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commanded by the Duke of *Luxemburg*; and order'd the Mareſchal *d' Humieres* to inveſt *St. Omers* with another Part. *Cambray* is one of the oldeſt Cities in the *Low Countries*, built ever ſince the Time of *Servius Hoſtilius*; but the Caſtle was built by *Charles the Fifth*; upon which Account the *Spaniards* took great Care to preſerve it. There were in Garriſon fourteen hundred Horſe, four Regiments of Foot, beſides two Companies of old *Spaniſh* Soldiers, under the command of *Don Pedro de Laval* the Governor. The Cathedral was in ſo great Veneration for the Beauty of the Structure, that the Canons came out of the Town, and preſented a Petition to the King, wherein they requeſted him not to Fire at the Church, which he freely granted. The Lines of Circumvallation were no ſooner finiſhed, but the King commanded an Aſſault to be made on the two Half-Moons on the Caſtle-Side; which the *French* having ſoon made themſelves Maſters of, they immediately began to undermine the Ramparts. This put the Beſieged into ſuch a Conſternation, that they deſired to capitulate, and ſurrender'd the Town on very honourable Conditions.

But though the Town was loſt, the Caſtle held out ſtill; for the Governor, taking Advantage of the Ceſſation of Arms, gave Orders in the mean Time to have ſome Cannon and other neceſſary Proviſions got ready; commanded all the Horſes to be ſlain, only reſerving ten for each Company, and thus retired into the Caſtle with all his Soldiers, before the *French* had the leaſt Suſpicion of it: Being reſolved to ſell the Caſtle dearer than he had done the City. The King was obliged to ceaſe for ſome Time, not only becauſe the *French* Pioneers were repulſed by the Beſieged, in a Sally they had made to prevent their Approach, but alſo be-

cauſe he was informed the Prince of *Orange* was marching to the Relief of *St. Omers*. He ſent the Duke of *Luxemburg* with a great Part of his Army to reinforce his Brother the Duke of *Orleance*, who had laid Siege to that City, and had already finiſhed his Batteries.

The News of the great Succeſs which the *French* King had at *Valenciennes* and *Cambray*, and the Siege of *St. Omers*, had ſo mightily alarmed the United Provinces, that the Prince of *Orange* was forced to take the Field before the reſt of the Confederates were ready to join him. He aſſigned *Ypres* for the general Rendezvous of his Army, which was compoſed of *Dutch*, and ſome other Troops drawn out of the *Spaniſh* Garriſons: He began his March on the 7th of *April*, and on the 9th arrived at *St. Mary Capel*, where he was in informed that the Duke of *Orleans* lay encamped on the great Road to *St. Omers*, and had only left a few Regiments in the Trenches to keep the City blocked up. The Streightneſs of the Ways, which he was to paſs, made his March very tedious; for which Reaſon, after he had marched all the next Day, he advanced no farther than a ſmall River, called *Pene*, on the other Side of which he perceived the Enemy drawn up in Battle. The Prince having conſulted his Guides, and thoſe who knew the Country, they all aſſured him that there was no other Paſſage than this, or at *Bacq*, which they looked upon to be the only Place by which *St. Omers* might be reliev'd. Upon this Conſideration he reſolved to paſs the River, and ſet upon the Enemy; and having order'd ſome new Bridges to be made, and having repaired thoſe the *French* had broken down, he accordingly paſſed it on the 11th of *April*: By Break of Day all were got over, before the Enemy was aware of them. But when he had paſſed it with

with his Troops he was very much ſurprized to find that there was another River ſtill between the *French* and him, encumber'd with Trees and Hedges, although thoſe who were acquainted with the Country had aſſured him of the contrary: This ſtrangely embarraſs'd him, as not having in the leaſt expected this ſecond Obſtacle: But it did not hinder him from making himſelf Maſter of the Abbey *de Pienes*. In the mean Time the Enemy having received a Reinforcement of fifteen thouſand Men, came to attack the Abbey, where the Prince's Dragoons were poſted; who being ſupported by ſome Regiments of Foot, received them ſo warmly, that they were forced to retire. After this, the Prince ſet Fire to the Abbey, leaſt the Enemy ſhould take Poſt there. At the ſame Time the *French* advanced ſlowly with the Right Wing of their Army, to Charge the Prince's left Wing in the Flank, which was covered with abundance of Hedges, where were likewiſe poſted two Battalions. The Prince perceiving that the Enemy had received ſome new Recruits on that Side, ſent three freſh Battalions to ſupport his own, as likewiſe to guard the Plain which was behind the Hedges. But the two firſt Regiments baſely quitted their Poſt upon the firſt Approach of the Enemy; and the other three Regiments ſent to their Aſſiſtance, having not ſufficient Time to put themſelves in order, and ſeeing the two firſt Battalions run away, betook themſelves to their Heels, and breaking into their own Squadrons, which ſtood there to cover them, occaſioned an extraordinary Confuſion. Upon this the *French* Cavalry advancing, and being ſupported by the Infantry which kept perpetual firing, the Prince's Squadrons were beaten back: But they did not go far; ſoon rallied again, and poured ſo vigorouſly upon the *French*, that they made them fly in their Turn. In the mean Time the Enemy's Foot

being advanced above, and having poſſeſſed the Hedges, where the Prince's Men were poſted before, they could not poſſibly make a long Reſiſtance, nor hinder the reſt of the Foot from being attacked in the Flank as well as the Front. This obliged the Foot, after they had done their Duty extremely well, to quit their Poſt; and the Prince repaſſing the River, retir'd in very good Order to *Steenword*, and from thence to *Poperdingue*; the Enemy having been ſo rudely handled by Count *Waldeck*, who commanded the Prince's Right Wing, that they had no Inclination to purſue him. And this was the Iſſue of the Battel at *Mont Caſſel*.

The Prince having retired in the Manner we have related, the *French* King purſued the Siege of the Citadel of *Cambray* with all imaginable Vigour; and it fell out very unfortunately for the Beſieged, that a Bomb ſet fire on one of their Magazines, where the Granadoes and other warlike Proviſions lay, and utterly conſumed it. However, the Beſieged continued to defend themſelves bravely, and recompenced their Loſs in ſome Manner by the Death of the Marquis *de Renel*, one of the *French* King's Lieutenant-Generals, who was ſlain by a Cannon-Shot from the Caſtle. But at laſt, the *French* having made ſeveral Breaches, and the Governor of the Citadel being wounded, they were conſtrained to yield to the great Number, and to the continual Attacks of the Enemy, and to ſurrender the Caſtle; which was done on very honourable Conditions.

To return to the Duke of *Orleans*, although victorious, he durſt not quit the Field where the Battle was fought, but kept himſelf upon his Guard for eight Days ſucceſſively, leaſt the Prince ſhould throw Succours into *St. Omers*. But when he received the News that his Highneſs had paſſed

ſed the Canal of *Ghent* with all his Forces, he returned before the Town, which he beſieged with his whole Army; and after a gallant Reſiſtance, which coſt him ſeveral of his beſt Officers, the Beſieged were forced, againſt their Will, to ſurrender upon good Terms.

After the Taking of theſe Places, the *French* Heat began to be ſomewhat abated; and thoſe who were ſo forward to attack others, were now content to act on the defenſive all the reſt of the Summer, and durſt never put it to the Hazard of a Battle, although it was often offer'd them. Wherefore, after ſeveral tedious Marches and Counter-Marches on both Sides, and the Confederates ineffectual laying Siege to *Charleroy*, which for ſeveral weighty Conſiderations they thought expedient to raiſe, the Prince returned to the *Hague*, being accompanied by the Earl of *Oſſory*, Don *Carlos*, the Duke of *Albemarle*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Quality. After he had given the *States-General* an Account of the laſt Campaign, with the Reaſons which obliged him to raiſe the Siege of *Charleroy*, and not to attack the Enemy, who were not only ſuperior to him in Number, but poſted to the greateſt Advantage, their High and Mightineſſes thanked him for his Conduct and indefatigable Pains, humbly beſeeching him ſtill to continue his Zeal for the Publick Intereſt.

A little after his Return to the *Hague*, ſeveral of the *Engliſh* Nobility arrived at the Prince's Court, who in an Aſſembly of the *States-General* gave them to underſtand, that his Unkle, the King of *Great Britain*, earneſtly * deſired him to

* Sir *William Temple*, in his *Memoirs*, repreſents this Matter otherwiſe; for there we are told, that King *Charles* II. was ſo far from courting the Prince to come to viſit him, that he was apprehenſive of his Arrival.

make a Voyage into *England*, in Hopes that his Preſence there would not a little contribute to the Peace then in Agitation, which would be of ſuch mighty Advantage to the Republick. Thus his Highneſs took his Leave of the *States*, and of all the Colleges, on the 17th of *October*, and being accompanied by the Earl of *Oſſory*, Monſieur *d' Odyk*, the Count *de Naſſaw*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Condition, he embarked at *Helvoetſluys*, in one of his Majeſty's Yatchs, and arrived at *Harwich* on the Nineteenth, about Ten in the Morning; where the Duke of *Albemarle*, and the Maſter of the Ceremonies attended him in the King's Coaches, and conducted him the ſame Evening to the King and his Royal Highneſs, at *Ipſwich*, who received him with all the Teſtimonies of a particular Kindneſs and Affection. On the Twenty-third he arrived with the two Royal Brothers at *Whitehall*, and was lodged in the Duke of *York*'s Appartment, who retired to *St. James's*.

What was, at firſt, nothing but a bare Surmize, was ſoon after confirmed by the King himſelf; for on the Firſt of *November* his Majeſty acquainted the Council with his Deſign to marry the Prince of *Orange* to his Royal Highneſs's eldeſt Daughter, declaring that he hoped this Alliance would facilitate the Accompliſhment of a general Peace, which his Majeſty was reſolved to advance as far as the Intereſt of his Kingdoms did engage him. After this the whole Council went in a Body to compliment the Princeſs, and afterwards the Prince; the reſt of the Nobility did the ſame after their Example.

The Prince of *Orange* acquainted the *States* with it by an Expreſs, giving them to underſtand, that after he had maturely weighed the Reaſons which

which might incline him to marry, he thought he could not make a better Choice than the Princeſs *Mary*; that he had already demanded her in Marriage of the King, and of his Royal Highneſs her Father, who immediately gave their Conſent; that he judged it adviſable to inform them of it, expecting their Approbation of the Match with all ſpeed, that he might the ſooner repair to them for the Service of his Country.

Hereupon the *States-General* were aſſembed, and ſeriouſly conſidering the Reaſons of States, upon which this Marriage was founded, with the great Advantages it might produce, as for Inſtance, a Confirmation of that ſtrict Union which was between the King of *Great Britain* and the *States* of the *United Provinces*, the Eſtabliſhment of the ancient Houſe of *Orange*, and the Concluſion of the Peace, ſo earneſtly deſired; I ſay, after they had ſeriouſly conſidered all this, but eſpecially the happy Choice his Highneſs had made of a Princeſs, who, beſide her natural Sweetneſs, poſſed all the Virtues that a Husband could deſire; they teſtified their Approbation by a publick Edict, in Terms full of Joy and Satisfaction, declaring moreover the mighty Eſteem they had for ſo glorious an Alliance, and their ſincere Reſolution to cultivate the ancient Friendſhip and good Correſpondence which had always been, and was, between his *Britanick* Majeſty and them.

This Anſwer arriving at *London* on the Fourth of *November*, which was his Highneſs's Birthday, the Marriage was celebrated at Eleven at Night; but with ſo little Noiſe, that the People knew nothing of it till the next Morning, when they gave all publick Teſtimonies of their Joy by ringing of Bells and Bonfires. But admidſt all his Rejoycing and Feaſting, the Prince knowing

knowing how neceſſary his Preſence was in *Holland*, made all poſſible Expedition to get thither. He parted from *London* on the Twenty-ninth of *November* with his Princeſs, and landed at *Terheyde*, from whence he went to *Hounſlaerdyk*, where they tarried ſome Time, till they made their publick Entry into the *Hague*, which was a few Days after performed with extraordinary Magnificence. But I paſs all theſe Ceremonies over in Silence, in order to come to Matters of greater Importance.

Towards the Beginning of the Year 1678. though it was the Midſt of Winter, the *French* King made ſuch mighty Preparations for War, that all *Europe* was alarmed at them, but particularly *Holland* and the Confederates. This made the King of *Great Britain* ſend the Earl of *Feverſham* to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty with a Project of Peace; by which *Charleroy*, *Aeth*, *Oudenard*, *Courtray*, *Tournay*, *Condé*, *Valenciennes*, *St. Guillain*, and ſome other Towns were to be ſurrendered to the *Spaniards*, and the King of *France* to keep all the *Franche-Comté* in his Poſſeſſion. But he would not hearken to it; and as for the King of *England* he was unwilling to abate any Thing in his Propoſition; this obliged his *Britanick* Majeſty to ſend Orders to my Lord *Hyde*, his Ambaſſadors at *Nimeguen*, to make a ſtrict Alliance with the *States General*. Which being concluded, he diſpatched my Lord *Montague* into *France* to preſs the King to accept his Terms, and gave out Commiſſions at the ſame Time for raiſing an Army. But the *Freuch* King rejected theſe Conditions of Peace, and made great Proviſions for the War, on all Sides, but eſpecially in his new Acquiſitions in the *Low-Countries*. Upon which the King of *England* recalled the Troops

Troops he had in the Service of *France*; which, beſides their other ill Treatment, were ſent Home without their Pay.

The King of *Great Britain* held firm to his Reſolution; and ſummoning a Parliament, communicated to them the late Alliance he had made with *Holland*, for the publick Benefit and Repoſe of *Chriſtendom*; proteſting he was reſolved to force the *French* King to a Peace; and therefore deſired them to furniſh him with a Sum of Money neceſſary for ſuch a Deſign. The Lower Houſe thanked his Majeſty for the great Care he took of the Proteſtant Religion, in marrying his Niece to a Proteſtant Prince, beſeeching him not to conſent to any Conditions of Peace with *France*, unleſs they were better than thoſe at the *Pyrenæan* Treaty. To which the King having conſented, the Commons, after a long Deliberation, reſolved to equip a Fleet of fourſcore and ten Men of War, and to raiſe an Army of twenty-nine thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy Land Men, and nominated Commiſſioners to compute the Expence.

Whilſt theſe Things lay under Debate, the *French* King, who was ſenſible what Deſigns the Confederates were forming againſt him, reſolved to render them all ineffectual, by being before hand with them. To this Effect he left *Paris* on the Seventh of *February*; and marching by the Side of *Mets*, entered *Flanders*, no one being able to determine where the Storm would fall. All the World was of Opinion that the Deſign was upon *Mons*, or *Namur*, or ſome other Place of like Importance; and *Ghent*, which never expected to be attack'd, had ſo weakened its Garriſon by drawing out their Men, and diſtributing them in other Places, that the *French* King, who knew this very well, ſat down before it on the Firſt of

March

March with an Army of threeſcore or fourſcore thouſand Men. It was impoſſible for a City of ſo large a Compaſs, which had not above four or five hundred Soldiers in Garriſon, beſide the Inhabitants, to defend it ſelf long againſt a vain-glorious Prince, who valued the Taking of a Half-moon more than the Loſs of a thouſand Men, and who by his Aſſaults and Batteries had extreamly weaken'd it. *Ghent* was forced to ſurrender nine Days after it was beſieged. From thence the Enemy came before *Ypres*; but that City being much ſtronger than *Ghent*, and beſide, furniſhed with a better Garriſon, the Beſiegers met ſo ſtout an Oppoſition there, and loſt ſo many Officers and Soldiers before they took it, that the King put the greateſt Part of his Army immediately into Garriſon, and returned to *Paris*; whether he thought his Army ſufficiently harraſs'd by theſe two Sieges, or whether he thought he had humbled his Enemies enough to incline them now to accept his own Propoſals of a Peace, or laſtly, whether he was afraid of the *Engliſh*, who had ſent conſiderable Forces into *Flanders*.

For about this Time the Duke of *Monmouth* was arrived at *Bruges* with three thouſand Horſe and Foot, which the King of *Great Britain* had ſent to reinforce the Prince of *Orange*'s Army; and the Parliament was ſo earneſtly bent to purſue the War againſt *France*, that they petitioned the King to declare open War againſt it, promiſing to ſtand by him with their Lives and Fortunes, and to furniſh him from Time to Time with ſufficient Sums to carry on ſo generous an Undertaking.

In the mean Time all the World was aſtoniſhed to hear the *French* King had intirely abandon'd *Meſſina* and *Sicily*. The more able Politicians imagined

imagined that now there were no Hopes of a Peace, ſince this Prince had abandoned his Conqueſts in *Italy*, as he had lately done thoſe in *Holland*, for no End but that he might the better compaſs his Deſigns upon *Spain* and the Empire. But others ſaid, it was an infallible Sign he was not ſo ſtrong as he pretended to be; and that what he had done, was rather out of meer Neceſſity, than for any other End. However it was, the Parliament of *England* were of Opinion that *France* was reſolved to continue the War in *Germany* and the *Low-Countries*; and therefore to ſtop his Career, granted his Majeſty a Poll-Bill, and by the ſame Act, prohibited the Importation of all *French* Commodities. King *Charles*, who was deſirous to enter into a League with the Empire, *Spain*, and the *United Provinces*, would oblige them to make the ſame Prohibition in Relation to *French* Goods, in their own reſpective Dominions: But while the *Hollanders* were demurring upon the laſt Point, believing that ſuch a Prohibition would ruin their Trade, an unexpected Accident fell out which changed the whole Face of Affairs.

The King of *France*, after his Return to *Paris*, ſeeing his *Britanick* Majeſty was reſolved to ſupport the Intereſts of his Nephew the Prince of *Orange*, particularly ſince his Voyage into *England*, and his Marriage with his Niece, formed of himſelf a Project of Peace, which he ſent to his Ambaſſador at *Nimeguen*, there to be diſtributed among the other Ambaſſadors and Mediators by thoſe of *England*. The chief of theſe Propoſitions were, That the King of *Sweden* and the Duke of *Gottorp* ſhould be entirely ſatisfied; that the Prince and Biſhop of *Strasburg* ſhould be reſtored to all his Domains, Goods, Honours,

Honours, and Prerogatives; and that his Brother Prince *William* of *Furſtemberg*, ſhould be ſet at Liberty. That as for the Emperor, he ſhould alter nothing in the publick Declarations that were made at the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*; only he offered either to keep *Philipsburg* and give up *Friburg*, or elſe to keep *Friburg*, and give up *Philipsburg*. That as for *Spain*, he would reſtore *Charleroy*, *Aeth*, *Oudenard*, *Courtray*, *Ghent*, and *St. Guillain*, with their Dependances; but in Recompence demanded all the *Franche-Comté*, *Valenciennes*, *Bouchain*, *Condé*, *Cambray*, *Aire*, and *St. Omers*, with all their Dependances; in a word, all the Places he was in Poſſeſſion of, except thoſe abovementioned. Beſide, he conſented to ſurrender *Charlemont*, or *Dinant*, to the Catholick King, provided the Biſhop of *Leige* and the Emperor agreed to it.

That as for what concerned the *States General*, beſide the Satisfaction he gave them by what he yielded up to *Spain*, he would reſtore *Maeſtricht* to them, and continue the ſame Treaty of Commerce they before enjoyed: And as for the Intereſts of the Duke of *Lorrain*, he was willing to re-eſtabliſh him, according to the *Pirenean* Treaty, or to ſurrender all his Territories to him, except the City of *Nancy*; but that by Way of Recompence, he would give him *Toul*, reſerving nevertheleſs to himſelf a Paſſage from his Frontiers into *Alſatia*, and the Roads which would be neceſſary to him from *France* to *Nancy*, and from *Nancy* to *Mets*, *Breſac*, and the *Franche-Comté*.

That the Confines between *Spain* and the *Low-Countries*, to begin from the Sea, ſhould be the *Meuſe*, *Nieuport*, *Dixmuyde*, *Courtray*, *Oudenard*, *Aeth*, *Mons*, *Charleroy*, and *Namur*; and that theſe Confines ſhould be ſecured by theſe Places, ſince they

they had coſt him ſome Millions to fortify, and by quitting them, he deprived himſelf of the Advantage of marching up to the Gates of *Bruſſels* whenever he pleaſed.

Theſe Conditions were liked by ſome, but diſapproved by others. The *States General*, for Inſtance, had no Reaſon to reject them; but the Miniſters of the Allies, in a Conference at the *Hague*, abſolutely rejected them as unjuſt and unreaſonable. After ſeveral warm Diſputes upon this Occaſion, the *Spaniards* began at laſt to comply, and that the more, becauſe they ſaw both *England* and *Holland* conſented to the Propoſals of *France*. Beſide this, their Affairs grew every Day worſe and worſe, by the conſiderable Loſs of *Fort Leeuw*, which was much about this Time unfortunately ſurprized by the *French*. But what ſerved wholly to determine them, was the Return of the *French* King, who, beſide an Army near *Bruſſels*, had two more not far off, one upon the *Rhine*, and the other between the *Meuſe* and the *Sambre*, which threatened nothing leſs than the entire Loſs of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, in Caſe the *Hollanders* made a Peace without them, and continued Neuters after it during the Courſe of this War; to which the King of *France* earneſtly perſwaded them.

The *Spaniards* therefore being conſtrained to yield to the Neceſſity of their Affairs, declared they were ready to accept theſe Conditions of Peace. Upon which the *States-General* were very urgent with the other Allies to give their Conſent; and upon the Delay of the Miniſters, who amuſed themſelves with making Memorials and Replies, diſpatched expreſs Orders to their Ambaſſadors at *Nimeguen*, to conclude the Treaty out of hand. But they were extreamly ſurprized when

when the Plenipotentiaries of *France* refuſed to ſign it; for they demanded that entire Satisfaction ſhould be given to the King of *Sweden*, proteſting that in Caſe of Refuſal the King their Maſter would conclude nothing. This ſtarted new Difficulties, and gave Occaſion to the *States General* to make freſh Complaints of the Procedure of the King of *France*, after they had ſo frankly ſubmitted to the Conditions which he himſelf had propoſed. That King's Anſwer was, That he ſhould come to *St. Quintin*, where he would tarry ſix Days for the Commiſſioners whom they ſhould ſend to adjuſt this Difference. But the States, thinking they had done enough on their Part, reſolved, in the Preſence of the Prince of *Orange*. to ſend no Body till the Treaty was ſigned.

The News of this Difference, and of the Reſolution of the *Hollanders* to continue the War, unleſs the King of *France* would ſomewhat abate the Intereſts of *Sweden*, being arrived in *England*, the Parliament, who before had voted to disband the Army, which the King had raiſed both by Sea and Land, were now reſolved to keep it on Foot. His Majeſty ſent Part of the Army over to *Flanders*, and made a League offenſive and defenſive with the *United Provinces*; wherein a very ſhort Time was limited for the *French* King to ſign the Treaty, or declare his further Pretenſions. This reſolute Conduct of the King of *Great Britain* put an End to this troubleſome Affair, and the Treaty of Peace between *France* and *Holland* was ſigned on the Eleventh of *Auguſt*, at Midnight. It is certain the *French* King had done better not to have refined ſo much in his Politicks; for it had like to have coſt him the entire Loſs of the Duke of *Luxemburg*'s Army.

Mons

Mons had been a long Time blocked up by the *French*, and was now in a Manner redued to the laſt Extremities, when the Prince of *Orange* receiving Advice that the Confederates had joined the Army of *Spain* and *Holland*, which was near the Canal of *Bruſſels*, he departed by Night from the *Hague* the Twenty-ſixth of *July*. Immediately after his Arrival he called a Council of War with the Generals of the Allies; where it was reſolved that they ſhould decamp, and purſue the Duke of of *Luxemburg*, who marched by *Mons* with a Deſign to hinder any Relief from being put into the Town.

Thus reſolved, the Prince parted with the whole Army at the Beginning of *Auguſt*, and no ſooner had he left *Bruſſels*, but General *Spaen* joined him with a Re-inforcement of ſix thouſand Men of the Elector of *Brandenburg* and the Biſhop of *Munſter*. The *French*, who had reſted ſome Days at *Soignes*, hearing of the Prince of *Orange*'s March, ſuddenly decamped, and the Confederate Army encamped in the very ſame Place where the Enemy had been the Day before. His Highneſs marching from thence on the Side of *Roeles*, advanced with his Left Wing as far as the Abbey of *St. Denis*, where the Duke of *Luxemburg* had his Quarters. And as this Poſt was in a Manner inacceſſible, by reaſon of the Woods, the Briars and Precipices it was encompaſſed with, the Duke ſo little dream'd of being attack'd, that he was at Dinner when they brought him Word the Prince of *Orange* was coming to ſurprize him; which forced him to retire in ſome Diſorder. The Prince had *Caſtrau* before his Right Wing, which the Duke had gained in great Precipitation; and it was happy for him that this Place was as hard to be got to, as the other he quitted. In the mean

Time his Highneſs, whom theſe Difficulties did not diſcourage, had no ſooner drawn out his Army, than he was reſolved to beat the Enemy out of his new Poſt; and ſending for his Artillery, ordered it to play upon the *French*, who were poſted a little higher on one Side of a Cloiſter, near *St. Denis*, which the Duke of *Luxemburg* thought he might defend well enough with his Cannon. But it was impoſſible for them to ſuſtain the Shock of the Confederate Dragoons, who beat them from this Poſt, and made themſelves Maſters of the Cloiſter; while General *Collier*, advanced on the Side of the Abbey, and ſeconded by General *Delwick*, broke through the narrow Ways, and mounting theſe horrible Precipices with an invincible Courage, routed the Enemy, who for ſome Time, made a vigorous Reſiſtance in their Lines. In the midſt of this Engagement the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of *Monmouth*, who fought by his Side all the Day, and encouraged with his good Succeſs, cried out, *Follow me, follow me*, to encourage thoſe Regiments which were to ſecond the firſt. Both Sides were very liberal of their Powder and Ball; and all the Regiments of the left Wing ſeconded one another till Night with the ſame Vigour and Reſolution. Count *Horn* on his Side approached nearer with his Cannon, and order'd it to play on the *French* Battalions in the Valley, where he cauſed a terrible Slaughter.

From thence his Highneſs advanced with ſpeed to *Caſtrau*, which was attack'd by the *Spaniards* on the Side of the Right Wing, where the Prince's Regiment of Guards led the *Van*, under the Command of Count *Solmes*, who being ſeconded by the Duke of *Holſtein*'s Regiment, and by the *Engliſh*, forced the Enemies at laſt to quit the Place. The Regiment of Foot Guards continued in Action with

with the *French* for the Space of five Hours, and purſued them a Quarter of a League through Fields and Precipices. 'Tis certainly a Thing hardly to be believ'd, that Men ſhould be capable of making ſuch brave Efforts in Places ſo extremely diſadvantageous, and ſeveral Perſons who have viewed and examined them ſince, ſay, there are few Places in the World naturally ſo ſtrong.

The Earl of *Oſſory* did Wonders with his *Engliſh* at a ſmall Diſtance from the Foot Guards, where the *French* loſt abundance of Men. But the Prince in the Heat of the Action advanced ſo far, that he was in great Danger of being loſt, had not *Monſieur Ouwerkerk* come ſeaſonably to his Relief, and killed an adventurous Captain that was juſt going to let fly a Piſtol at him. The Cavalry did nothing all this while by reaſon of the uneven Situation of the Place, all the Execution lay upon the Infantry and Dragoons. Night put an End to the Diſpute; by the Favour of which the Duke of *Luxemburg* made his Retreat without Noiſe, retired towards *Mons*, and covered himſelf with a Wood on one Side, and a River on the other, leaving to his Highneſs, as Marks of Victory, the Field where the Battle was fought, the greateſt Part of the wounded, abundance of Tents and Baggage, with a World of Powder and other Warlike Ammunition.

The States General receiving the News of ſo great a Succeſs, ſent Commiſſioners to the Prince, to congratulate him for the Victory he had gained with ſuch Glory and Reputation, and for the ſignal Actions by him performed in this laſt Battle to the great Hazard of his Life. And to teſtify what a Value they ſet upon his Preſervation, they preſented Monſieur *Ouwerkerk* who had ſo generouſly oppoſed himſelf to the Danger that

threatened his Highneſs, with a Sword, whoſe Handle was of maſſy Gold, a Pair of Piſtols mounted with Gold, and a whole Horſe Furniture of the ſame Metal.

The Prince of *Orange* having thus obliged the Duke of *Luxemburg* to retire, had without Queſtion puſhed his Point, and thrown Relief into the Town; but as he was conſulting how to effect it, Word was brought him that the King of *France*, and the *States-General* had accommodated all Differences. The Succeſs of this Battle haſtened the Concluſion of the Treaty between *Spain* and *France*, which was ſigned on the Seventeenth of *September*, to the great Praiſe of the King of *England*; who having joined the Terror of his Arms to the Authority of his Mediation, had for his Recompence the Satisfaction to ſee the Peace and general Welfare of *Europe* given as a Portion with his Neice, while the two great Alliances between *France* and *Holland*, and between *Spain* and *France*, were the happy Effects of the conjugal Alliance between his Highneſs and the Princeſs *Mary* of *England*.

The War being thus ended between *France* and the *United Provinces*, his Highneſs had now Time to breath after the Fatigues and Hurries of the laſt Campaigns: For after the Ratification of the Peace, and the Reſtitution of *Maeſtricht* to the States, the King of *France* no more diſturbed the *Low-Countries*; wherefore when his Higheneſs had reformed all thoſe Innovations which had been introduced by the *French* when they were Maſters of the Country, the People began to enjoy the Repoſe and Tranquility they had ſo long deſired.

But Matters were not ſo ſoon adjuſted between the Kings of *France* and *Spain*. By the Treaty concluded

concluded between the two Crowns it was agreed, that Commiſſioners ſhould meet at *Cambray*, to regulate any Diſputes that might happen about the Limits: This was in the Year 1679. But after ſeveral tedious Conteſts, occaſioned by the exceſſive Pretentions of the *French*, who demanded whole Provinces, in the Nature of Dependences, to be delivered into their Hands, the War was like to have kindled afreſh; till at laſt, by the unwearied Mediation of the *States-General*, a Treaty was ſigned at the *Hague* on the Twenty-ninth of *June*, 1684. After which his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty having accommodated all Differences with the Emperor, by ſome other Articles of the ſame Nature, a Truce of twenty Years was agreed upon. Which being ratified, though not without ſome Delays on the Side of the *Spaniards*, all thoſe Devaſtataions and Ravages, which for the Courſe of ſeveral Years had ruined the fineſt Country in *Europe*, began to ceaſe.

In the Midſt of all theſe Negotiations, which the States ſeldom or never treated of, but in the Preſence of the Prince of *Orange*, whom they ſtill conſulted in the moſt difficult Affairs, his Highneſs ſhewed an extraordinary Generoſity; for when every one was minding his particular Intereſts, he neglected his own, and preferred the Peace and Welfare of his Country, to that Reparation he might juſtly expect for the great Loſſes he had ſuſtained in his own Domains: For while the King of *France* burnt and ravaged the *Low-Countries*, in order to force the *Spaniards* to accept his Offers, a great Part of the Prince's Patrimony in *Brabant* underwent the common Calamities. The ſame Thing happened when *Luxemburgh* and the *Franche Comté* came to change their Maſters; Prince *d'Iſenguyn*, ſupported by the Authority of

France, expoſed to Sale, by ſound of Trumpet, all the Lands, Furniture, and Goods of his Highneſs, as having been adjudged to him by a formal Decree of the Parliament of that Country. The Provinces of *Gueldres*, *Zealand*, and *Utrecht*, made great Complaints in his Highneſs's Name, but were not able to get Satisfaction done him. Nor ſuffered he leſs Injuſtice in the Principality of *Orange*, where the Walls of his Capital City were demoliſhed, the Univerſity disfranchized, the Inhabitants barbarouſly plundered, forced to ſend the young Students home to their Parents, and forbidden to educate any of the Reformed Religion for the future; all which was directly contrary to the Faith of the late Treaty. But when the States repreſented the great Injuſtice of this Procedure, the Court of *France* returned them no other Anſwer, ſave only this, *viz.* That they had good Reaſons for what they did.

As ſoon as the Truce was confirmed, the States were of Opinion they might now disband their ſupernumerary Forces, and the Deputies of *Amſterdam* would, without any further Delay, reform the Recruits they had made the Year before: But all the Members coming to this Concluſion, That nothing ought to be done without the Advice of the Prince of *Orange*, his Highneſs, upon the Mention of this Propoſal, aſſured them, That no one more earneſtly deſired the Eaſe of the People than himſelf; but, however, he would never conſent, till their Affairs, both at Home and Abroad, were in a better Poſture of Security, to leave the Country naked and defenceleſs. The States were ſoon perſwaded to follow this Advice; and accordingly reſolved to keep their their Troops as long as the Neceſſity of their Affairs demanded it.

Nothing

Nothing extraordinary happened from this Time, to that of the Prince's Expedition into *England*; by which he proved that Religion and the Liberty of Mankind, were too ſtrong Motives to be born down by any other Conſideration. What his Succeſs was, is ſo well known, and the Particulars of his Life, (after he had condeſcended to be the Guardian of that Liberty he had protected, by accepting the Crown of *England*,) have been wrote by ſo many Hands already, and in ſo many Languages, that it would be *actum agere* to take Notice of them in this ſhort Sketch.

This Bulwark of the Proteſtant Religion, this Aſſertor of the *Engliſh* Liberties, and Prop of the *Anglican* Church, this intrepid and Chriſtian Hero, this irreconcileable Enemy to Arbitrary Power, this exemplary Lover of his Country, this Darling of Mankind, left this World (to receive the Reward of his Virtues) on the Eighth of *March*, *A. D.* 1702. having ſome Years before (at the *Hague*) made his laſt Will and Teſtament as follows:

WE William, *by the Grace of God, King of* Great Britain, *Prince of* Orange, *&c. conſidering the Infirmity and Mortality of Man, the Certainty of Death, and the Uncertainty of the Time and Hour of it, have thought fit, and reſolv'd, before we leave this Earthly Vale, to diſpoſe of the Temporal Goods which it hath pleaſed God to give us, as well Feodal, as Allodial, by Virtue of a Grant from the States of* Holland *and* Weſt-Friezeland, *bearing Date,* June 15. 1673. *recommending firſt our Immortal Soul into the Merciful Hands of God, and of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, and our Mortal Body to the Earth: Revoking, Cancelling, and Annulling, by theſe Preſents, all Teſtaments, Codicils, or other Diſpoſals,*

which we have hitherto Made or Executed; it being Our Deſire, that neither they, nor any of them, ſhould be valid, or in any wiſe take Effect. But diſpoſing thus anew, we declare that we have nam'd and appointed, as by theſe Preſents we do name and appoint our Couſin, the Prince Friſo *of* Naſſaw, *eldeſt Son of Prince* Caſimer *of* Naſſaw, *at preſent Stadtholder of* Friezeland *our Sole and Univerſal Heir, of all our Eſtates, as well Feodal as Allodial, which we ſhall leave at the Day of our Death, reſerving to ourſelves to appoint him ſuch Guardians, as we ſhall hereafter think fit.*

We farther declare, That we reſerve to our ſelves the Power of bequeathing, under our Hand and Private Sign Manual, ſuch Legacies and Gifts, as we ſhall hereafter think fit; willing and deſiring, that whether they be written by us only, and ſign'd by us, or written by another, and ſign'd by us, they may have the ſame Force and Validity, as if they were particularly inſerted and expreſs'd in our Will. We declare all that is above-written to be our Laſt Will and Teſtament, deſiring that it may have and take Effect, either as Teſtament, Codicil, Donation becauſe of Death, or in any other Manner that may render it moſt Valid and Effectual, notwithſtanding any Neglects or Miſtakes that may be committed in it, which we deſire may be rectify'd and made good in the beſt Manner that is poſſible.

Naming and Appointing for Executors of this Our Laſt Will and Teſtament the States-General of the United Provinces; *Deſiring them to accept of it, and to be pleaſed to execute this Our Laſt Will and Teſtament.* In Witneſs whereof, *We have cauſed theſe Preſents to be written and have ſign'd them with Our Hand and Sign Manual, and ſeal'd them with Our Seal. At the* Hague, Oct. 18.

1695. *Signed* WILLIAM R.

The

The Seal of His Majeſty was put on the Side of it, impreſs'd on Black Wax.

The Subſcription was as follows:

To Day being the 19*th of* October 1695. *Before me* Adrian van Stervelt, *Publick Notary with Allowance of the Court of* Holland, *and reſiding at the* Hague, *in the Preſence of the under-nam'd Witneſſes, appeared* William III. *by the Grace of God, King of* Great-Britain, *Prince of* Orange, &c. *being known to me the ſaid Notary, and being in perfect Health of Body, exhibitted to me the ſaid Notary this preſent Paper, ſeal'd in Four Places with His Majeſty's Seal, and ſew'd with Black Silk, and ſaid that in it was contain'd the Laſt Will and Teſtament of His Majeſty, and deſir'd that it ſhould take effect as ſuch, though all the Forms requiſite might not have been obſerved.*

This was done and paſſed at the *Hague*, in the Preſence of *William* Earl of *Portland*, and *William* de *Schuylembourg*, who were deſired to be Witneſſes to it, and who, together with his Majeſty and Me the ſaid Notary, ſign'd theſe Preſents, the Day and Year above-written.

It was Sign'd *William* KING, *Portland*, *William* de *Schuylembourg*; and lower, in the Preſence of me *Adrian van Stervelt*, Notary.

It agrees with the Original, ſign'd

P. van Aſſendelft.

By a Codicil annexed to this Will, the Lordſhip of *Breevort*, and 200000 Gilders, were given as a Legacy to the Earl of *Albemarle*.

JOHN-

JOHN-WILLIAM-FRIZO
OF
NASSAW,
Prince of ORANGE, &c.

THIS Prince, whom the late King made his univerſal Heir, was Son of *Henry Caſimir* the firſt Prince of *Naſſaw Deitz*, who in the Battle of *Senef*, fought in 1674. ſhewed an uncommon Bravery, and gained the Applauſe not only of all the General Officers, but of his late Majeſty, then Prince of *Orange*, who commanded the Forces of the *United Provinces*: He was, I ſay, the Son of this famous Captain, and of *Henrietta-Amelia*,

Amelia, Daughter of *John-George*, ſecond Prince of *Anhault Deſſaw*, to whom the ſaid Prince *Henry Caſimir* was married in 1684, and who bore him on the Fourth of *Auguſt*, 1687, *John-William Frizo*. Upon King *William*'s declaring this Prince his univerſal Heir, after the King's Death he took upon him the Title of *Orange*; and in 1709 married *Mary-Louiſa*, Daughter of *Charles* Landgrave of *Heſſe*. This Branch of the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Naſſaw* is hereditary *Stadtholder* of *Friezeland*.

His Father dying on the Twenty-fifth of *March*, 1696, at *Leewarden*, he ſucceeded to his Honour and Eſtate. He was General of the States Infantry and acquired not only a very great Character for his Bravery, but a moſt amiable one for his Humanity and Affability, which made his immature and ſudden Death, at the Age of Twenty-four, univerſally lamented.

The King of *Pruſſia* diſputing this Prince's Succeſſion to the whole Eſtates of the late King *William*, the Affair was referr'd to the States General; who, upon his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's coming *Hounſlaerdyke*, wrote to the Prince of *Orange*, who was with the Army, hinting that his Preſence might contribute to a more ſpeedy Accommodation. Upon which his Highneſs ſet out for the *Hague*, but was unhappily drown'd. Some little Time before this Melancholy Accident, his Highneſs wrote the following Letter to the States.

High

High and Mighty Lords,

My Lords.

HAving had the Honour to receive a Letter from your High Mightineſſes of the 6th of this Month, I find by it that you are well pleaſed the Negotiation of an Accommodation is ſo far advanced, that upon ſome mutual Conceſſions it may be brought to a good Iſſue; and that my Preſence might very much facilitate it: Wherefore you are urgent with me to take a Journey to the *Hague* without Loſs of Time, though the Difficulties of that Accommodation appear by the Tenour of your Letter to be very great, notwithſtanding the convincing Proofs, which on my Part I have given to all the World, and to your High Mightineſſes of my ſincere Diſpoſition thereto; which I have carried ſo far, that, as I hope all my true Friends do me the Juſtice to believe I poſtpone my own undoubted Intereſt, intirely preferring to it that of the Publick, and the Welfare of the Common-wealth, which I have ſo much at Heart, that I have ſacrificed to it my Blood and Fortune, as I flatter my ſelf every Body is ſenſible. I will not any longer heſitate to comply with your High Mightineſſes reiterated Inſtances, but will forthwith ſet about my Journey, which I had hitherto deferred, preferring the Publick Service to it, and judging it would be loſt Labour; but now I am willing to hope that by Means of your High Mightineſſes Interceſſion and Mediation, the ſaid Accommodation may at length be brought to a good Iſſue, provided it be founded on reaſonable Conditions, that his Majeſty may have no Cauſe to harbour any Diſcontent, and that thereby no Alteration may be made in the Situation of Publick

lick Affairs; ſo that on my Arrival at the *Hague*, I may find his ſaid Majeſty in ſuch a Diſpoſition, that there may be nothing to be done, but to put the laſt Hand to the Accomodation in Queſtion, agreeably to what your High Mightineſſes intimate in your ſaid Letter.

For the Reaſons above-mentioned, I deſign to begin my Journey next Saturday, or Sunday Morning at fartheſt; of which I thought fit to acquaint your High Mightineſſes, beſeeching Almighty God to bleſs your Aſſembly, your Government, and your Perſons, I am, &c.

From the Camp of Lens, July 9. 1711.

The Particulars of the Prince's Death are as follow:

ON the Fourteenth Day of *July*, 1711. he arrived at *Moredyke*, and being obliged to ferry over the *Amer*, as well through the Fatigue of his Journey, as by reaſon of the Rain, which fell in great Abundance, he choſe to continue in his Coach, together with Monſieur *Hilken*, Maſter of the Horſe to the Prince, and Colonel of his Guards; but by that Time they were got within a ſmall Diſtance of the oppoſite Shore, a ſudden and tempeſtuous Guſt of Wind aroſe, with which, and the Diſturbance of the Water occaſioned by it, the Horſes was ſo frightened, that they immediate-leap'd over-board, and overſet the Veſſel, and dragg'd the Coach, with thoſe in it, into the *Amer*. It is ſaid the Prince was ſeen once above the Water, and that the Ferryman caught him in his Arms; but was ſoon obliged to quit his Hold, and provide for his own Safety. The Prince and Colonel *Hilken* were both drowned. The Prince's Loſs was univerſally lamented. He left behind him one Daughter, and his Princeſs big with Child of the Prince

Prince now among us. She was then at *Loo*; whether a Gentleman was ſent with the melancholy News of the Prince's Daiſſter.

A MEMORIAL *preſented to their High Mightineſſes by* M. Hubet, *Plenipotentiary of Count* John-William Frizo, *of glorious Memory, after his Highneſs's Deceaſe*, July 16. 1711.

High and Mighty LORDS,

THE underwritten Perſon had the Honour to confer with your High Mightineſſes Deputies, in the Name and Quality of Commiſſioner of the late Prince of *Orange* and *Naſſaw*, *John-William Frizo*, (who is ſo unhappily loſt,) for negotiating an amicable Accommodation between his *Pruſſian* Majeſty and his ſaid Highneſs: And ſeeing by ſo fatal an Accident that Negociation is interrupted, and his Commiſſion is become abſolutely void, he finds himſelf not only obliged to deſiſt from all further Poceeding therein, but likewiſe to recommend moſt particularly to your High Mightineſſes, as Executors of the Will of his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, of glorious Memory, the Right and Juſtice of that Prince's illuſtrious Family, the Princeſs-Dowager, who is with Child, and of a young Orphan, moſt worthy Objects of Compaſſion; and to intreat your High Mightineſſes, with all Reſpect, not only to have great Regard to the inconteſtable Juſtice of the Cauſe of the ſaid illuſtrious Widow and Orphan, of which all the World is ſatisfied, but likewiſe to bear in Mind the good Diſpoſitions of the Prince to the ſaid Accommodation, and the Obedience which he

he ſhewed in executing your Orders; in doing which he loſt his Life in a moſt deplorable Manner.

Hague, July 16. 1711. *H. HUBER.*

The Princeſs of *Orange* having received the melancholy News of the Death of her Husband, notified the ſame to the States General in the following Letter.

High and Mighty LORDS,

IT having pleaſed the Divine Providence to withdraw from this World *John-William Frizo*, Prince of *Orange* and *Naſſaw*, &c. my moſt dear and honoured Lord and Husband, in the Flower of his Age, and to take him into Eteral Glory: For theſe Cauſes, I have believ'd it my Duty to notify to your High Mightineſſes, by theſe Preſents, this Accident, untimely and fatal in all its Circumſtances, not doubting that your High Mightineſſes, with Chriſtian Compaſſion, will partake with me in this irreparable Loſs, whereby I find myſelf deprived of my Lord and Spouſe, and left charged with the ſole Care of a tender Infant, and ſome Months gone with another. I hope the Almighty will afford me Conſolation, and ſuſtain me, and give me the Power to bear this Croſs with Patience, and ſubmit my ſelf entirely to his heavenly Will. And that it will pleaſe your High Mightineſſes, as I moſt hnmbly pray you, to take into your worthy Protection me, a moſt poor afflicted Widow, and ſerve alſo as Fathers and Defenders to my Infant and the Fruit which I carry, and hope to bring into the World in its due Time. In the mean Time, I ardently pray

pray God, that it will pleaſe him to ſhower down his Bleſſiings upon the Perſons, the Families, and the Government of your High Mightineſſes; and I ſhall always,

High and Mighty LORDS, &c.

Lewarden, July *the* 20*th*, 1711.

Sign'd,

M. L. Princeſs of *ORANGE*.

William.

William-Charles-Henry

Frizo Naſſaw,

Prince of *ORANGE.*

WE have already ſaid in the Life of Prince *John-William-Frizo* that he left the Princeſs with Child; who on the Firſt of *September*, after the irreparable Loſs of her Illuſtrious Conſort, was ſafely deliver'd of a Prince, to whom the States ſtood Godfather; and who has ſo well anſwered the Care of this Princeſs, in

his Education, that the known Virtues of the Son loudly proclaim thoſe of the Mother.

This Prince, by his Miniſter, asked of his preſent Majeſty the Princeſs Royal in Marriage: To which the King, in regard to the conſpicuous Virtues of his Highneſs, and to his illuſtrious Birth, &c. readily conſented, to the univerſal Joy of the *Britiſh* Nation.

His Majeſty ſoon after was pleaſed to make known to his Parliament his having comply'd with the Requeſt of the Prince; upon which they voted fourſcore thouſand Pounds to be paid for the Marriage-Dower of the Princeſs.

The Prince was immediately elected a Knight Companion of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter; and a Commiſſion was made out, conſtituting the Honourable *William Finch* Eſq; his Majeſty's Envoy at the *Hague*, and *John Anſtis* Eſq; King at Arms, Plenipotentiaries for inveſting his Highneſs with the Enſigns of that Moſt Noble Order.

Mr. *Anſtis* landed at *Rotterdam* on *Friday, July* 17. N. S. in the Evening; and next Morning haſtened to the *Hague*; where, waiting upon Mr. *Finch*, they in the Afternoon had a private Audience of his Highneſs, to whom Mr. *Finch* made the proper Salutations; and then they deliver'd their Credential Letters ſign'd by the Sovereign, and ſealed with the Signet of the Order; which his Highneſs having peruſed, was pleaſed to declare, That he was very ſenſible of the great Honour his Majeſty deſign'd for him. Garter then taking the Book containing the Statutes of the Order, atteſted under the Great Seal, incloſed in a Silver Box, whereon the Arms of

the Sovereign were engrav'd; and having kiſſed it, delivered the ſame to Mr. *Finch*, who preſented it to his Highneſs, that he thereby might be fully apprized of ſuch Engagements as would be required from him upon his Acceptance of this Order. To which his Highneſs reply'd, *That he would take the firſt Opportunity to examine every Article of them.*

On *Wedneſday*, the 22d following, his Highneſs declared his Readineſs to accept theſe Statutes, under ſome Reſervations; which were reduced into Writing in the following Words: "*Quatenus obſervari poſſint, ac debeant, dum verbo Dei & profeſſæ a Nobis Religioni non adverſarentur; & quatenus juribus & privilegiis Sacri Romani Imperii, & juribus & privilegiis Reipublicæ Fœderati Belgii inferioris, ſive in particulari earum Provinciarum quarum ſumus Gubernator, aut juramentis quibus iiſdem aſtricti ſumus, nullatenus derogarent.*"

The Plenipotentiaries agreed to allow all theſe ſeveral Conditions and Reſervations. Whereupon his Highneſs having ſigned and ſealed an Inſtrument, certifying his Reception of the Order in that Manner, Garter King of Arms then deliver'd the Garter (the chief Enſign of the Order, which was embelliſhed with five hundred and forty-five Brilliant Diamonds) to Mr. *Finch*; which they forthwith buckled on the Left Leg of his Highneſs in his Houſe at the *Hague*; Garter then reading the uſual Admonition in the *Engliſh* Language; which his Highneſs underſtands, and ſpeaks very diſtinctly.

Then they placed over the Left Shoulder of his Highneſs the Blue Ribbon with the George pendant thereto, bringing that Ribbon athwart

under his Right Arm, Garter then reading the accuſtomed Admonition; and the irradicated Star, or Glory, was fixed upon the Left Side of his Highneſs's Coat, purſuant to a Diſpenſation granted under the Seal of the Order for that ſpecial Purpoſe.

It being agreed that the remaining Rites of the Inveſtiture ſhould be performed in his Highneſs's Houſe, called the *Houſe in the Wood*, diſtant a Mile and half from the *Hague*, built by the Princeſs *Amelia de Solmes*, Relict of *Frederick-Henry* Prince of *Orange*, and Knight of this Order, Preparations were made for that Purpoſe, in the *Salon*; call'd the *Salon d'Orange*, becauſe it is adorn'd with the Repreſentations of the Heroical Exploits of the ſame *Frederick-Henry*, painted by the greateſt Maſters.

The upper Part of this Room was, upon this Occaſion, raiſed two Steps, and rail'd in, and covered with *Turky* Carpets; in the Middle of which a Stall was erected with a Canopy for the Sovereign; in which Stall, above the Chair, his Royal Arms and Titles were fixed; and at ſome Diſtance, on the Left Side of it, another Stall was erected, with a Canopy for his Highneſs, having an Eſcutcheon of his Arms, inſcribed with his Styles, ſet up likewiſe over the Chair: Which two Stalls were placed conformable to the Situation of them in the Chapel of *Windſor*. On the Right and Left Sides of thoſe Rails Spaces were left, wherein Chairs were placed for the Reception of the Deputies of the States of *Guelderland*, *Friezeland*, and *Groninguen*, and for Ladies, Noblemen, and Perſons of great Diſtinction. On the Sides of this *Salon*, there were Scaffolds built for other

other Spectators, cover'd with Cloth. During the Time that theſe Preparations were making in that Houſe, his Highneſs was pleaſed to demand from Garter, whether the Knights Elect, when they came to receive Inſtallations at *Windſor*, were not apparelled in ſome particular Under-Habits which they wore upon their Introductions into the Chapter-Houſe there? Whereto Garter return'd Anſwer, That King *Charles the Second*, in the Year 1661, obſerving, that the Companions at that Time appeared in Under-Habits made of different Materials, and of different Faſhions, therefore thought fit to ordain, that for the future all Knights Companions ſhould wear under their Surcoats, a Doublet with the ancient Trunk-Hoſe, or Breeches, made of Cloth of Silver, in an uniform Faſhion, at the Solemnities of Inſtallations, and at the Celebrations of *St. George's Feaſt* (which two Ceremonies are tied down by the Statutes to be perform'd at *Windſor* locally.) So that this Decree hath always been underſtood not to comprehend the Inveſtitures of Foreign Princes ſolemnized beyond Sea; inſomuch, that no ſuch Under-Habits have ever been prepared by the Officers of the Sovereign's Wardrobe by any Warrant upon any ſuch Occaſions. His Highneſs thereon ſaid, That though this Decree, in the Strictneſs of its Terms, might not extend to this his Caſe, yet being reſolved to obſerve every Article or Cuſtom uſed by any Companions elected, how minute ſoever, he would give Order that ſuch Under-Habits ſhould be provided.

On *Saturday* the 25th of *July*, 1733. the Day appointed for compleating the Inveſtiture, his Highneſs came to his *Houſe in the Wood*, having

under his ordinary Apparel the Doublet and Trunk-Roſe, both of Cloth of Silver, together with the Shoes and Gloves made in the ſame Form and Materials with thoſe commonly worn by the Companions at *Windſor*, and retired into an inner Chamber, where after ſome Repoſe, the Plenipotentiaries diſrobed him of the Ribbon and George thereto pendant, and of his Upper Habit, and took off his Sword (which was worn by Garter King of Arms during the Reſidue of theſe Ceremonies.

His Highneſs being thus in his Under-Habits, with the Diamond Garter about his Leg, ſuch Rites were perform'd in that Place, as would have been done, in caſe his Highneſs had been introduced into the Chapter-Houſe at *Windſor*, that is, Garter took up the Surcoat of the Order, and deliver'd it to Mr. *Finch*, wherewith they jointly inveſted his Highneſs, Garter then reading the Admonition, in *Engliſh*, given upon ſuch Occaſions; and theſe Plenipotentiaries girded upon his Highneſs the Sword of the Order, hanging to a Crimſon Velvet Girdle, or Belt, over the Surcoat.

Which being done, a Proceſſion was regularly made to the *Salon d'Orange*, through the Chambers (which are all hung with the richeſt Tapeſtry in diſtinct Pieces, each of them repreſenting one of the Anceſtors of the Prince of *Orange*, in the direct Male Line, from *Adolphus* of *Naſſau*, Emperor of *Germany*, with Draughts of their famous Military Atchievements, and having the Effigies of their reſpective Conſorts, whoſe Names and Arms are inſcrib'd thereon, down to King *William the Third*, and Queen *Mary* incluſive.)

The Gentlemen and Officers of his Highneſs begun it, going by Pairs in Breaſt.

Two

Two Barons *de Sloet*, Gentlemen of his Highneſs.

Count *Maurice* of *Naſſau*, Gentleman of his Highneſs, Lieutenant of Foot in the Service of the Republick of the United Provinces, having on his Right Hand the Baron of *Patkul*, another Gentleman of his Highneſs, Captain of Foot in the ſame Service. M. *Bigot*, another Gentleman of his Highneſs, Captain of Foot in the ſame Service, having on his Right Hand the Count *de Kilmanſeck*, Gentleman likewiſe to his Highneſs.

The Count *Henry de Naſſau*, another Gentleman to his Highneſs, and Captain of a Troop of Horſe in the Service of the Republick of the United Provinces, having on his Right Hand M. *de Saumaiſe*, Gentleman to his Highneſs, and Captain of Foot in the ſame Service.

The Baron of *Groveſteins*, another Gentleman to his Highneſs, and Captain of Horſe in the ſame Service, having on his Right Hand the Count *de Naſſau Beverweerd*, another Gentleman to his Highneſs, Major of a Regiment of Horſe in the ſame Service.

The Baron of *Aylva*, Great Maſter of the Horſe to his Highneſs, Grand Bailiff of the Town and County of *Buren*, and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot in the Service of the Republick of the United Provinces, having on his Right Hand the Baron *de Lynden*, Lord of *Parck*, Great Maſter of the Houſhold of his Highneſs, Brigadier-General, and Colonel of a Regiment of Horſe in the ſame Service.

Mr. *Pomfret*, Purſuivant, by the Title of Rouge Croix, habited in the Tabart, or Coat of Arms, of the Sovereign, carried the Cap with Plumes of Oſtrich Feathers with the Hern-Top; the Front of the Bever or Brim of this

Cap was enriched in the Middle with a Diamond of an extraordinary Size, weighing forty Carats; and at ſome Diſtance from it, ſeveral other Diamonds were placed, each of them weighing from eleven to fourteen Carats. The Edge of this Bever was adorn'd with thirty-ſeven very large Oriental Pearls, and round the Cap many other Diamonds were placed in the Manner of an Hat-band.

Mr. *Anſtis*, jun. in the Coat of a King of Arms, with the Collar of SS, having the Badge belonging to him as an Officer of the moſt honourable Order of the *Bath*, pendant to a red Ribbon, carried in a Caſe of red Velvet the great Collar of the Order, to which the George, cut upon an Onyx Stone, and ſurrounded with thirteen large Brilliant Diamonds, was pendant, and ſo hung, as to appear to the View of all Perſons preſent.

Garter King of Arms, habited in his proper Mantle, and wearing his Badge, or Medal, hung to a Chain of Gold, carried upon a Crimſon Velvet Cuſhion fringed with Gold, the Sovereign's Commiſſion, the Mantle and Taſſels, the Hood of the Order, with the Book containing the Statutes.

Mr. *Finch* proceeded ſingly.

His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* in his Surcoat girded with the Sword.

Immediately upon the Entry into the *Salon*, the Gentlemen and Officers of his Highneſs thus proceeding by Pairs, made their Obeiſances jointly towards the Stall of the Sovereign, and repeated the ſame in the Middle, and again upon their aſcending the *Haut-pas*; as alſo others, who afterwards entered ſingle, made their three Obeiſances in the like Manner towards the Sovereign's Stall.

The

The Purſuivant and King of Arms depoſited the Enſigns carried by them upon a Table placed near to the Stall of his Highneſs, and retiring, ſtood by the Rails; and then Garter laid down the Cuſhion with the Enſigns upon the ſame Table. Mr. *Finch* in the mean Time came near to an Elbow Chair upon the Right, and Garter then went near to another Elbow Chair upon the Left Side of the Prince's Stall, while his Highneſs took his Chair under the Canopy of his Stall; where being pleaſed to ſit down, the Plenipotentiaries did the ſame in their ſeveral Chairs.

The Muſick played for ſome Time; and when it ceaſed Mr. *Finch* aroſe and made an Obeiſance towards the Sovereign's Stall, which was likewiſe done at the ſame Time by Garter; who both turning themſelves to the Prince, then alſo ſtanding up, Mr. *Finch* made a Speech in *Engliſh*, ſetting forth the Antiquity and Dignity of this moſt noble Order; wherein, among other Particulars, he obſerved, That ſeveral Princes of *Orange* of the moſt illuſtrious Family of *Naſſaw*, had been Companions of it, and that one of them had been the Sovereign: That his Majeſty, the King of *Great Britain*, maturely conſidering the Splendor of this Family, and the perſonal Merits of his Highneſs, had ſent to him all the Enſigns, Habits, and Ornaments of it (pointing to them lying on the Table) as the firſt Mark and Teſtimony of his great Affection and Eſteem, To which his Highneſs returned a ſuitable Anſwer.

Garter then making his Obeiſance towards the Sovereign's Stall, took up the Commiſſion, and having kiſſed it, delivered the ſame to Mr. *Finch*, who preſenting it to the Prince, his Highneſs forthwith delivered it to *M. Arnoldi*, his Counſellor

lor and Secretary, to be read aloud; during which Time all Perſons ſtood up; and the Secretary with the greateſt Submiſſion returning it to the Prince, his Highneſs gave it to Garter, to be preſerved in the Archives of the Order.

The Muſick then played again for ſome Time, while his Highneſs repoſed himſelf in his Stall, and the Plenipotentiaries ſate in their Chairs. Garter then aroſe, and made his Obeiſance towards the Sovereign's Stall, and his Reverence alſo to the Prince, and taking from the Table the Mantle of the Order, delivered it to Mr. *Finch*, who, aſſiſted by Garter, inveſted his Highneſs therewith, Garter reading the Admonition preſcribed.

In the ſame Form the Hood was delivered and fixed upon the Right Shoulder of his Highneſs.

Garter then took up the great Collar of the Order, with the George embelliſhed with Diamonds thereto appendant, and having kiſſed it, preſented it to Mr. *Finch*, who, jointly with Garter, placed it upon the Shoulders of his Highneſs, over the Surcoat and Hood, Garter then pronouncing the proper and accuſtomed Admonition.

The Plenipotentiaries then preſented to his Highneſs the Book containing the Statutes of the Order; and his Highneſs then delivered to them authentick Letters under his Hand and Seal, certifying his Reception of the Order, with his Promiſe to obſerve the Statutes under the Reſervations formerly expreſſed and ſtipulated.

The Cap with the Feathers was then preſented by the Plenipotentiaries to his Highneſs, who, after making an Obeiſance to the Sovereign's

Stall,

Stall, put it on, and ſat down in his Stall, as did the Plenipotentiaries in their Chairs.

After a ſhort Repoſe Garter aroſe, and making his Obeiſance to the Sovereign's Stall, and his Reverence to the Prince, proclaimed the Styles of the Sovereign, and alſo of the Prince, in the *Latin* Tongue, becauſe Perſons of different Languages were there preſent; during which Proclamations the Prince ſtood up, holding his Cap with the Feathers in his Hand.

This Proclamation of the Styles being made, the Trumpets ſounded and Kettle-Drumbs beat.

Mr. *Finch* then congratulated his Highneſs in a ſhort Speech; to which his Highneſs returned a proper Anſwer.

The Muſick then played; and the Inveſtiture being thus perfected, a Return was made from the *Salon* with the ſame Ceremonies as had been obſerved upon the Entry into it, with this Addition, That a Reverence was made to the Prince, as long as he continued in his Stall; and that when his Highneſs deſcended from the *Haut-pas*, four of his Pages (who ſtood near the Rails) bore the Train of his Mantle.

His Highneſs being thus in the full Habits of the Order, was pleaſed to ſhew himſelf, by walking upon the Pavement below the Portal, to a great Nunber of Perſons then without the Houſe, who expreſſed their Rejoicings by loud Acclamations.

His Highneſs retired into the inner Chambers, and the Stalls, Canopies, Haut-pas, and Scaffoldings being removed, a Table was placed in the *Salon*; and the firſt Meſſes being ſet upon it, his Highneſs, being then in his Surcoat only, with the great Collar over it, (according to the Practice at *Windſor* in hot Days,) entered, and ſat down in the

Middle

Middle of the Table on the Right Side thereof, having Mr. *Finch* on his Right, and Garter, wearing his Mantle, on his Left-hand; all other Perſons who dined at that Table indiſcriminately and promiſcuouſly ſeating themſelves in the Chairs which chanced to be next to them, without any Regard to Precedency. Theſe were the Deputies of the States of *Guelderland*, *Friezeland*, and *Groninguen*. There dined likewiſe at this Table *M. d'Ayrolle*, the King of *Great Britain*'s Miniſter, *M. Sporken*, his Majeſty's Miniſter as Elector, his Grace the Duke of *Queensberry*, and the Right Honourable the Earl *Grahme*.

The Prince's Cap, by reaſon of the Heat, was held behind his Chair by a Page during the greateſt Part of the Dinner: But when the Deſert had remained ſome Time upon the Table, his Highneſs put it on, and after a little Interval, aroſe and took it off, and was pleaſed to drink Health to the King of *Great Britain*, Sovereign of the moſt noble Order of the Garter; which was pledged by every one at the Table ſtanding, having Glaſſes of Wine ready fill'd for that Purpoſe, the Trumpets ſounding and Drums beating during that Time. His Highneſs then named the Health of the Queen of *Great Britain*; next the Healths of the Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *Cumberland*, Companions of the Order; and then the Healths of all the other Companions: The Health of the Princeſs Royal of *Great Britain*; and laſtly, the Healths of the four Princeſſes; which were all ſeverally pledged with the like Ceremonies.

Mr. *Finch* then drank the Health of his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*; next that of the Princeſs, Mother of his Highneſs; and then Proſperity to the Republick of the United Provinces.

His

His Highneſs then drank Proſperity to the three Provinces of *Guelderland*, *Friezeland*, and *Groninguen*.

Afterwards, the Deputies of theſe States drank a laſting Union and good Harmony betwixt the King of *Great Britain* and the Republick of the United Provinces. All which were ſeparately drunk in like Manner.

A Table was provided for ſeveral *Engliſh* Gentlemen, and others, in another Room. And a great Number of Perſons were entertained in the Wood with Plenty of Wine, who made loud Shouts of Joy.

On the 10th of *Nov.* N. S. his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, with the Right Honourable *Horatio Walpole* Eſq; whom his Majeſty had ſent to attend his Highneſs in his Paſſage to *England*, having embarked at *Helvoetſluys* on Board the *Fubbs* Yacht, as did his Retinue on that and two other of his Majeſty's Yachts, took the Advantage of the firſt Wind that ſerved, and ſet Sail from thence on *Sunday* the 4th Inſtant in the Morning, and on *Wedneſday* the 7th came up the River. Sir *Clement Cottrel*, Maſter of the Ceremonies, accompanied by M. *Hop*, Envoy extraordinary from the States General, went down in the King's Barges to meet his Highneſs at *Greenwich*, to make him his Majeſty's firſt Compliment on his Arrival, and to conduct him from thence. Landing at the Tower, his Highneſs was received by Colonel *Williamſon*, the Deputy-Lieutenant. Upon the Steps of the Wharf, his Highneſs was met by the Right Honourable the Lord *Lovelace*, who made him a Compliment from the King. From thence his Highneſs proceeded to *Somerſet Houſe* in the King's Coach, in which he was attended by the Lord *Lovelace*, Sir

Sir *Clement Cottrell*, and M. *Hop*, his Retinue following in Coaches of Privy Counſellors and other Peers. Entering *Somerſet Houſe*, the Lord *Lovelace* put him in Poſſeſſion of it, and took his his Leave. Soon after came the Right Honourable the Lord *Harvey*, Vice-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, with his Majeſty's Compliment of Welcome; as did alſo the Honourable Mr. *Coke*, the Queen's Vice-Chamberlain, with her Majeſty's Compliment; the Right Honourable the Lord *Baltimore*, Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of *Wales*, with his Royal Highneſs's Compliment; *Stephen Poyntz* Eſq; Governor to the Duke, with his Royal Highneſs's Compliment; and the three Gentlemen Uſhers of the Princeſs Royal, and of the Princeſſes *Amelia* and *Caroline*, with their reſpective Compliments, and thoſe of the Princeſſes *Mary* and *Louiſa*. After Dinner, ſeveral Perſons of firſt Rank and Quality, and a great many Gentlemen, paid their Compliments to his Highneſs, being preſented to him by the Maſter of the Ceremonies. His Highneſs, at his coming to *Somerſet Houſe*, ſent two of his chief Gentlemen to make his Compliments to the King and Queen, and to ask Leave to wait upon to their Majeſty's when they ſhould be pleaſed to appoint. *Thurſday* Morning, the 8th Inſtant, moſt of the Foreign Envoys and Reſidents at this Court, were preſented to his Highneſs by the Maſter of the Ceremonies, as were alſo a very great Number of the Nobility and Gentry. At One o'Clock, the Time appointed by his Majeſty, his Highneſs proceeded to *St. James's*, attended by Sir *Clement Cottrell*, in a Coach of his Majeſty's, his Retinue following in the Coaches of ſeveral Peers. At his alighting in the Court, his Highneſs was

received

received by the King's Gentleman Uſher in waiting; at the Head of the Stairs by his Grace the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Chamberlain, and the Lord *Harvey*, Vice Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold; and being come to the King's Bedchamber, was conducted by the Right Honourable the Lord *Hinton*, Lord of the Bedchamber in waiting, to the King's Cloſet. His Highneſs was re-conducted by the ſame Perſons to the Queen's Appartment; at the Enterance of which he was received by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Grantham*, Lord Chamberlain, and the Honourable Mr. *Coke* Vice-Chamberlain to her Majeſty, preceded by her Majeſty's Gentleman-Uſher. Having made his Viſit to her Majeſty, the Earl of *Grantham* attended his Highneſs to the Prince of *Wales*'s Appartment, where he was received by his Royal Highneſs's Servants, and introduced to his Royal Highneſs by the the Marquis of *Carnarvon*, Lord of his Bedchamber in waiting. From thence his Highneſs was attended to the Duke's Appartment by the Earl of *Grantham*, and was introduced to his Royal Highneſs by Mr. *Poyntz* his Governor; Sir *Clement Cottrell*, Maſter of the Ceremonies, attending his Highneſs in all Places. Then his Highneſs went to the Queen's Drawing-Room, where were their Majeſties and all the Royal Family. His Highneſs returned to *Somerſet Houſe* to Dinner. In the Evening Count *Kinsky*, the Imperial Ambaſſador, who the Day before had ſent to have an Hour appointed him, made a Viſit to his Highneſs; which being over, Sir *Clement Cottrell* conducted his Highneſs again to *St. James's* where his Highneſs continued with the Royal Family till Eleven o'Clock. *Friday* the 9th, great Numbers of Perſons of Quality